The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving Day—The Court Martial for the Trial of Purser Hunter—The case of Commander Boutwell—Duties of British Secretaries of Legation, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

This being Thanksgiving with us, none have been more truly thankful than the President and his Cabinet, who have been steadily at work all day without the usual annoyances. Mr. BUCHANAN has been locked in at the State Department with Secretary CASS.

My dispatch, last evening, announced the fact that a Court-martial had been ordered to convene at Boston for the trial of Purser HUNTER, of the United States Navy. It appears that Purser H. was ordered to the sloop-of-war *Marion*, then bound for the Coast of Africa, but not having perfected his bonds to the Government, Purser MYERS was temporarily ordered in his place. Since then, the bonds being completed, Purser H. was ordered to proceed to his station, in the supply ship which lately left Boston for the African squadron, but he failed to report on board in time, and, as the Department is informed, in consequence of drunkenness. Hence the Court-martial which has been ordered; and if the facts prove to be as alleged, Purser H. will probably be dismissed from the Navy.

President BUCHANAN is, after all, a man of the tenderest sympathies. He assigns as his reason for changing the sentence of the Court-Martial dismissing Commander BOUTWELL from the Navy, that the Commander was afflicted with despepsia, which must have, in some measure, impaired his mental powers, or he would never have been guilty of the offences of which he was convicted by the Court.

The policy of the British Government is to make all her agents and public officers contribute as much as possible to the public good. One rule of that Government is to require of every Secretary of Legation at a foreign Court to send home at least two reports every year on the agricultural resources of the country to which he may be sent. As our agricultural matters are all generally embodied in the very elaborate reports from the United States Patent Office, the present Secretary of the British Legation in this City has gone on a tour of observation through the wine-growing districts of the West. He will visit Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, after which he will return here and prepare a report on "Wine Culture in the United States," which will no doubt be highly creditable to himself and interesting to his Government.

I learn that Mr. HOPE, formerly an *attaché* of the British Legation, is expected here in a few weeks to resume his position. Mr. H. is an estimable gentleman and a great favorite in the social circles of Washington. He was called home on private business.

Baron STOECKL and lady are now enjoying a Russian Winter in St. Petersburg, and will not return to the United States before the 1st of April next.

Baron GEROLT will spend the Winter in Europe.

Gen. ROBLES is expected here in a week or two, if not sooner, to lead to the altar an accomplished and beautiful bride—one of the leading belles of Washington Society. Q.

From California by the Overland Mail.

THE INDIANS IN CARSON VALLEY—FRASER RIVER EMIGRANTS—AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The thirteenth Overland Mail, with California dates to the 29th of October, arrived here late last night. The stage brought two passengers.

The expedition against the Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization.

Capt. UNDERWOOD'S command had been detailed for service against the Indians, and was escorting the trains over the mountains.

The duty of attacking the Indian camps has been reserved for the Volunteers under Adjutant-General KIBBEE.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had given Mr. NUGENT, United States Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all Americans back to California free, who were unable to pay their passage.

The steamer *Fremont*, which ran ashore at Humboldt, had been got off without serious injury.

Los Angeles papers repeat the story, already published, that Gen. GANDARA had taken the field with 5,000 men against the existing Government of Sonora, and that PESQUIERA was drafting men to meet his attack.

From Utah and the Plains.

SEVERE WEATHER AT SALT LAKE—AN INDIAN BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

Salt Lake dates of the 30th ult. reached St. Joseph on the 19th inst. The news is unimportant. Severe weather had been experienced in the Valley, and there was considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering to stock.

A number of trains had arrived, but others encamped at the South Pass to weather out the snow-storm.

The army was getting along finely. A large number of Indians were met on the route, but all were peaceable.

The South Pass correspondent of the *Republican* newspaper says: "A battle occurred between the Crow and Snake Indians on the 29th ult., in which ten of the latter were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows."

Attorney-General WILSON passed the South Pass Oct. 28. The weather was quite severe, and large numbers of cattle were dying on the road. The mail for Salt Lake had to be packed through to its destination, in consequence of the heavy snow.

Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 25.

To-day being the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French Army, and its occupation by the English, it was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm. Business was entirely suspended. The procession which paraded the streets was the most gorgeous and imposing that ever took place here. It consisted of the various military companies of the city and neighborhood, the remaining soldiers of the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the Mayor and other officials of the City, and County, and the various trades, which were represented by a large number of operatives with appropriate banners, emblems and devices. The Firemen, Odd Fellows, Turners, Benevolent, Literary and other civic societies, also turned out in great numbers. A large number of strangers were also present, and many prominent public men. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. A. W. LOOMIS, WM. WILKINS, and others, at the Duquesne Dépôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is located on the spot of old Fort Duquesne.

From Boston.

RECEPTION OF THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY—THANKSGIVING DAY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The Fire Department of Boston turned out in great strength last night, and gave the Hibernia Engine Company from Philadelphia a most hearty welcome. The torchlight procession, the display of fireworks and the numerous bands of music, made the demonstration one of unusual interest.

This being Thanksgiving Day all business is suspended, and the people generally are giving themselves up to the amusements of the day. The weather is beautifullycl

The Death of Sir Isaac Newton.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 25.

From 12 to 1 o'clock, to-day, the Republican Artillery fired minute guns, and all the steamboats in port tolled their bells, as a mark of respect to the memory of ISAAC NEWTON.

A Texas Regiment Going to Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 25.

Colonel SEGUIN, late of San Antonio, Texas, has been commissioned by the Governor of Nuevo Leon, to raise a regiment of troops in Texas to aid the cause of the Liberals in Mexico.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Nov. 25—11 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the steamship *Africa*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst. Weather clear and blowing a gale.

The Montgomery at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 23d inst.

EVACUATION DAY.

The Annual Celebration—A Clear Day and a Grand Military Display—Serious Accident to General Paez.

Five-and-twenty States and Territories celebrated a Thanksgiving Anniversary yesterday, but New-York was left out of the catalogue by decree of His Excellency the Governor, who ordained that our particular feast should happen, as it did, last week on a Thursday. New-York, however, has always one advantage: it can get up an annual celebration on its own account, regardless of Gubernatorial proclamations. "Evacuation Day" is annually observed by the military force with a degree of ardor apportioned to the condition of the streets and sky. Yesterday, no rain fell, and Broadway was clean and dry. A bracing wind blew somewhat stiffly around the corners, but that made constant marching a pleasurable necessity. The sky was without a cloud, the streets were filled with admiring spectators of the Parade, lost in admiration of the elegance of the soldiery, and the spirits of the "First Division New-York State Militia" rose correspondingly. The display was very fine; the military of all arms turned out in strong force; the marching was good; the line turned all the corners with admirable precision; the Governor and the Mayor reviewed, and the people applauded. So it was a very satisfactory day, and a proper recognition of the anniversary of a historical event. Flags flew from nearly all the staffs in town, the bunting was out on the shipping in the harbor, the meetings of the Common Council were suspended, and there was less disorder than usual, and fewer arrests of sinful persons.

In obedience to orders, the entire First Division, under command of General SANFORD, formed on Fourteenth-street soon after 11 o'clock, the right resting on Broadway, and the extreme left near Ninth-avenue. The troops were mostly clad in their large, light-blue overcoats, which, while it gave less variety to the spectacle than is usual on the occasion of a Summer parade, was an improvement so far as regarded the appearance of the men, and on the whole was much more solid and formidable. The Division had not long been formed when Major-General SANFORD and staff arrived on the ground with Governor KING and his staff. They were received with a salute of artillery from Capt. MCMAHON'S company, of the Fourth Regiment, on Union-square. After this they reviewed the Division.

Early in the day, a serious accident befell General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, of Venezuela, who was the guest of the military, and had been invited to be present at the general review. A squadron of Dragoons from the First Brigade appeared at his residence, at the time appointed, to act as an escort and guard of honor. The General came out dressed in the uniform of a cavalry officer, and was soon mounted upon a mettlesome black horse, which he rode handsomely. Soon after the squadron had moved, General PAEZ was met by General SANFORD and staff, and all seemed well. But as they neared the Astor-place Hotel, the horse of General PAEZ stumbled and fell upon his right side, carrying the General with him, and his leg under him. Without dismounting, the General brought his horse upon his feet, but he fell again immediately upon his left side, with the General's other leg under him. Again the gallant old man brought his horse up without dismounting, only to see him stumble and fall again upon the treacherous pavement. The General now left the saddle, and found that he was unable to walk. Numbers rushed eagerly to his assistance, and he was conveyed with all possible care to the Astor-place Hotel. Drs. WOODWARD and SAYRE, who were called to attend the General, stated that his injuries consisted of a compound dislocation of the great toe joint of the left foot, with extensive laceration of the integuments of a very serious character. There is an extensive contusion and echimosis, and it is impossible to decide at present as to what may be the ultimate results. If the inflammation should be extensive, it may cause the loss of the parts. The wound is the more dangerous on account of the advanced age of the General, although he has in his favor an excellent constitution and great physical strength.

After seeing that proper attention was paid to General PAEZ, General SANFORD proceeded to his Division, which, as soon as the review was over, marched through Fourteenth-street and the Bowery, down to the eastern entrance to the City Hall Park. Arrived there, Governor KING and Staff, and Mayor TIEMANN and several members of the Common Council, took stations in front of the City Hall, and the Division, in passing through the Park, gave them a marching salute. The Division then passed up Broadway, and were dismissed.

Besides the parade of the First Division, the Veterans of 1812 appeared in their cockades, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

During the evening, General SANFORD entertained Governor KING and Staff, and many others of note, at his residence.

The Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the day by a dinner at the Everett House. The call for the meeting of the Society and the banquet was issued, after the usual custom, by Gen. RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, and the members enjoyed their festival as they always do.

For several years past, on the anniversary of Evacuation Day, the flag-staff on the Battery has been neglected, nor was yesterday an exception, at least for part of the day. Previously, the patriotic citizens of the Ward have complained of the omission, and it was discovered that no one had charge of the public bunting. The flag is now in charge of four sergeants and three corporals of the Harbor Police, who, when applied to, professed ignorance that the anniversary had happened, but immediately proceeded to run up the flag.

The "shadows" were active during the day, keeping a sharp eye upon the professional pickpockets, to whom a crowd is pleasant company. Altogether, about a dozen of these light-fingered individuals were caught in the attempt to make free with others property, and were consigned to safe quarters. But two or three robberies were reported by the losers, and in no case was the amount of loss important.

The sole degree of notice given to the day by our Brooklyn neighbors was the display of flags from the City Hall and the public buildings, and the contribution of one or two military companies to swell the numbers on parade.

In the evening everything was quiet, the period of broad daylight having sufficed to exhaust all the enthusiasm expended upon Evacuation Day.

The Escape of Dr. Gaillardet.

On Wednesday afternoon it was announced with great confidence that a dispatch had been received from Suspension Bridge, stating that GAILLARDET had been arrested there on his way to Canada. The general statement was made on the authority of a lawyer who had been prominently connected with the CANCEMI case. In the evening a distinguished French gentleman, who had been a warm friend of Dr. G. throughout his trial, asserted that a dispatch had been received from the person who accompanied the Doctor in his flight,—announcing that they had been arrested and would return immediately to this City, and inquiring whether he would be *safe* here. Yesterday it was ascertained beyond doubt that no such message had been received,—that no tidings whatever of Dr. GAILLARDET had reached the City, and that the story of the day preceding was unquestionably an impudent fabrication, intended to divert public attention from the inquiry after him, and thus to give him still farther aid in his endeavors to escape.

Yesterday an investigation was commenced before the Recorder into the circumstances of the escape. Several witnesses were examined, but as the inquiry is not yet closed it would be manifestly improper to give any report of the testimony elicited. Indeed, the evidence thus far given confirms in all its leading features the statements of the circumstances of the affair as already published in the TIMES. We stated yesterday, that on the very first night after his conviction Dr. GAILLARDET was taken out of prison by officer BAKER, and that he spent the night at his own boarding-house in Sixteenth-street. We have since learned that this was done in direct opposition to the explicit orders of the Recorder, to whom BAKER made application for permission to take GAILLARDET to other lodgings, and who refused flatly, and directed him to be immediately remanded to prison. In the face of this order, BAKER, without going to the prison at all, took him to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway and left him there through the night with his wife,—BAKER himself sleeping in an adjoining room and receiving from GAILLARDET *ten dollars* for the illegal indulgence thus extended to him.

The restaurant at which GAILLARDET dined with his friends is kept by a Frenchman named BERTRAND, at No. 72 Fourth-avenue, and the guests who dined with him were Officer BAKER, and MM. CAUSSIDIERE, D'HUMERGUE and MAURICE,—three of the Doctor's French friends. They sat down at 5 and the dinner was finished at about 10 o'clock,—six or seven bottles of claret and five or six of champagne having been consumed in the meantime,—Officer BAKER having drank as often and as much as the rest. The Doctor went out once or twice into the yard before his final departure, and thus completely lulled the suspicion of the vigilant but slightly intoxicated officer who had him in charge. About half an hour after he had finally gone, BAKER began to make inquiries after him, but was tranquilized by the assurance of his friends who remained behind that he would certainly be back,—that he was too much a man of honor to escape in that way, and that probably he might have gone to the *Black Warrior*, whose arrival was announced, to meet his wife, but that he would certainly return and put himself again in custody of Officer BAKER. Officer BAKER was tranquilized by these assurances, and remained there until after midnight, drinking wine and waiting for the Doctor to return. It was not until Monday at about 11 o'clock that he came to the disconsolate conclusion that Dr. G. did not intend to return, and then he mentioned the matter to the Assistant-District-Attorney.

We have heard a great many curious and interesting rumors concerning this affair, but as they will probably be made the subject of inquiry during the investigation which is to be resumed to-day, we prefer not to publish them in advance. We have very little doubt that the result of the matter will be to throw some curious and interesting light upon the management of our Criminal Courts, and the character of some men who occupy prominent positions in connection with them.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Legislature in Session—Organization—Bright and Fitch to be Ousted—Judge McArthur and Henry S. Lane Likely to be the Contestants—Intricacies all Round.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

Indiana has a very pretty fight on hand, the end whereof no one can foresee. Each side continues the game of reading out of the Democratic Party, until now much doubt exists not only as to which is within the organization but as to whether a Democratic Party exists within the State at all.

On Saturday last the members of the Legislature got together when a canvass discovered the important fact that no organization could be effected, and no labor could be done unless one side or the other gave way. The division of the Senate was *twenty-five* Republicans and *twenty-five* Democrats. The House was also tied in the same way. Of the Democrats there were in the Senate *sixteen* anti-Lecompton and *nine* Administration men, while in the House the Administration had an equal proportion of supporters.

Between the Lecomptonites and their opponents of the Democratic Party compromise was out of the question. The former persisted in the unqualified indorsement of BUCHANAN and the legal election of BRIGHT and FITCH, to which, of course, men elected in direct opposition to that clique, and on pledges to support the policy of DOUGLAS, could not consent.

The Republicans, however, stood in no such antagonism. They indorsed the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as expounded by DOUGLAS, and expressed a willingness to abide by the Dred Scott decision as explained in the Freeport speech of the Senator from Illinois.

Caucuses were held prior to the organization of the Legislature, and it was agreed that the Anti-Lecompton men should share the spoils with the Republicans, which action was followed by the election of Anti-Lecompton men to fill the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House; the Republicans had the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Senate, and elected a Door-keeper for the same body, also the Speaker of the House and Assistant Clerk, while to the Americans was given the charge of the House door. The Lecompton men, picking their most bitter followers, nominated them, and were defeated in the election, of course.

So much for the organization! It caused but little strife, but seemed to be a thing looked upon as necessary and proper, there being no dominant party. The real cause of trouble was the United States Senatorship.

Everybody in the Legislature seems convinced, and did then, that the people demanded a change; everybody acknowledged that BRIGHT and FITCH are usurpers, and but about a baker's dozen desired that that usurpation should be legalized. Excepting that dozen, all had been elected in opposition to those politicians, and it was a matter for careful consideration whether the wishes of the people should be carried out by their removal, or whether each party should be obstinate and prevent an election. The Republicans claimed one Senator. The organization was then effected.

The Anti-Lecompton men after looking around them, and naming as candidates Judge MCARTHUR, JOHN C. DAVIS, and General CARR, agreed to offer either of the two first-named. MCARTHUR having the preference, DAVIS declining, and CARR peremptorily refusing, the Republicans tendered HENRY S. LANE. The Lecompton men meantime held another caucus, into which the Anties neglected to enter, whereupon the latter were read out of the party, a meeting called to publicly excommunicate them, and no further action had.

So things stand at present. The Anties are to be, one and all, unchurched to-morrow evening,—while they and the Republicans by agreement, will probably elect (if they elect at all) Judge MCARTHUR, Democrat, and HENRY S. LANE, Republican, to contest the right of BRIGHT and FITCH to hold seats in the United States Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Tuesday, Nov. 23.

From present indications it is safe to presume that, in consequence of the peculiar formation of the two houses of the State Legislature, no agreement will be made for supplanting Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH in the United States Senate. The majority of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats cannot be induced to vote for HENRY S. LANE; contending that such a vote might fairly be regarded as too wide a departure from their party obligations.

The action of the Senate this morning exhibits this disinclination of the majority of the Anti-Lecomptonites. A resolution having been introduced by MCLANE, of Vigo County, (who calls himself an Independent Democrat, but who acts with the Administration Party,) to insure the appointment of the Standing Committees by the President, an animated discussion arose, in the course of which the Republicans introduced a list reappointing the present incumbents. The standing custom of the Senate gives the President the appointment, but in 1857 the Republicans took the power from him, and now propose to adopt the same rule of action.

Several of the Administration Democrats, in the course of debate, warmed up. Mr. WALLACE took occasion to class JONES (who is Anti-Lecompton,) as a Republican, by whose assistance the Republicans would gain ascendancy in the body. Mr. JONES, aided by Mr. GOODING, another Anti-Lecompton man, took umbrage at this, and vindicated their Democracy, declaring that they could make no compromises with the Administration wing, unless upon the basis of a recantation of errors. This will of course give the Republicans, in both Houses, a clear majority, where or whenever a joint session is not needed under the Constitution.

On the adoption of the question of the resolution to provide for the appointment of the Standing Committees by the Senate, Senator JONES (Anti-Lecompton) will vote with the Republicans: so that in all matters of ordinary legislation that party will hold control.

The action of a caucus of all members of both Houses opposed to the Lecompton policy, called for this evening, will decide what, if any, action shall be taken upon the question of the Senatorship. C. M.

NOVEL MODE OF FERRYING.—The Grand Trunk Railway are constructing a ferry at Port Huron of a somewhat novel style, although not a new one. This consists of a boat driven by the force of the current alone, in the following manner: A wire cable, half a mile or more in length, is anchored above the ferry, in the middle of the river, reaching down stream to the boat, with which it is connected. By a very simple contrivance the boat is placed in position, with the bow bending at an angle of forty-five degrees to the current, which, striking on the side of the boat, drives it across, the cable keeping it from going down stream. The boat thus swings backward and forward like a pendulum, the position being changed as often as it reached either shore, so as to drive it back. The place selected is at the Rapids, above Port Huron, where the current is very strong, and the river narrow. The same species of ferry-boats are used in Iowa, in crossing the small rivers which water that State. In those cases, the rivers being narrow, a cable is stretched across about twenty feet above the surface, on which a pulley runs back and forth, which is connected with the boat by a line about fifty feet long, holding it up against the current.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Second District, at ten minutes before 12 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the frame dwelling-house, owned by Mr. HOGNER, in Thirty-seventh-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues. Damage about $100.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

The Filibusters at Mobile—Assault upon the Federal Judiciary—Southern Emigration.

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 20.

For several days past we have observed the following advertisement in one of the morning papers:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR the Southern District of Alabama:

In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable John A. Campbell, Judge of said Court, a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama will be held in Mobile on the FOURTH MONDAY of November instant.

Attest: R. B. OWEN, Clerk.

MOBILE, Nov. 8, 1858.

Common rumor assigns but one object for this Special Term, ordered by the Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL. It is well known that the Judge desires to embarrass the proposed emigration from the Southern States to Nicaragua, and the public, with instinctive judgment, has come to the conclusion that the Special Term is to be held for political purposes.

Judge Campbell was put upon the Bench through the influence of the Southern Rights Democracy, and by all the pledges which can bind honorable men in public affairs, he should carry out the principles he professed before his elevation to office. The party which raised him to the Supreme Court has a right *to demand that he shall adhere to its cardinal doctrines in his interpretation of the Constitution and the laws.* But we are sorry to say that since assuming the ermine, his Honor has shown a disposition to follow the most arbitrary forms and tyrannical precedents. Far from giving the Federal law the course which his previous professions of opinion indicated, the whole tenor of his judicial conduct has evinced a determination to strengthen the Federal power and prerogative. His judicial acts have, in this respect, been as uniform and consistent, as they were startling and unexpected. This unfortunate tendency towards Federal and Anti-Southern practices was first evinced in Judge CAMPBELL'S conduct towards the lamented and ever-to-be-revered QUITMAN. The whole people, North as well as South, were surprised at the harshness and illegality of the proceedings against the distinguished old soldier, whose very enemies admitted him to be the soul of truth, and paragon of honor. The singular spectacle was exhibited of a functionary, *placed in office for his supposed adhesion to Southern ideas*, using his power for the persecution of a man whose every impulse was true to us and our institutions; and acts, the whole object of which was to extend Southern ideas and principles, were declared by the Judge to be not only illegal, but highly reprehensible, and even dishonorable. Law doctrines and precedents which had been buried for a hundred years, were dug up and galvanized into apparent life, for the purpose of injuring a Southern movement, and all this by a man who had before been noisiest in his profession of Southern principles.

But it was reserved for the Judge to give yet more decided evidences of his hostility to Southern institutions. At the last April term of the Circuit Court of the State of Louisiana, the charge he delivered to the Grand Jury was replete with Federal doctrines and bristling with Freesoil fallacies. The extreme and extraordinary opinions he then gave forth in reference to the act of 1818, were rivalled by the dangerous dogmatism of his utterances in relation to the African Slave-trade. In that fatal charge, Judge CAMPBELL, laying aside the robe of the magistrate, takes up the rod of the lictor, that he may scourge all who are so daring as to express opinions favorable to a repeal of the laws prohibiting the importation of African labor. He denounces this trade as opposed to the religion and civilization of the age, and derives the right of Congress to legislate on the subject from the power to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign countries. *The very same clause of the Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate commerce between the several States*, and the immediate deduction from Judge CAMPBELL'S charge is, that *Congress has power to prohibit the trade in slaves between the several States.* The charge of His Honor to the Grand Jury at New-Orleans, as well as the replies he wrote the past Summer to the dinner invitations tendered him, proves that his decisions in regard to the act of 1818 were parts of "a policy" of determined opposition to the extension of Slavery. They prove that *on the subject of Southern institutions the Judge is leprous—all white with scales from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet.* He stands a striking example of the rapidity with which Federal power converts the most decided State Rights Democrat to erroneous practices.

But to come back to the objects of the Special Term to be held on Monday next. If Judge CAMPBELL for a moment imagines that he will find the *jurors of Alabama* more pliant to his purposes than were those of Louisiana, we think he will be sadly deceived. If he fancies he can convert the Grand Inquest of the country into a Spanish Inquisition, for the purpose of accomplishing political objects, or of gratifying personal animosities, he will be mistaken. He may discover that there *is a point beyond which the patience of the people will not permit even a judicial magistrate to go.* There are limits beyond which *it is not safe* for any man—no matter what his position—to go in his *hostility to Southern extension and Southern institutions.* Least of all are the people of Alabama disposed to permit the tribunals established for their welfare and security to be perverted into instruments for the destruction of their rights and property. Our advice, then, to the Judge is—Beware! He who drives too near the turning-stone may be dashed from the chariot ere the course be ended.

The Emigration to Nicaragua.

From the Register, Nov. 19.

It has been stated for some days past that application has been made to the Collector of this port for the clearance of a vessel with passengers from this place to San Juan del Norte. The public has been also informed that this application has, under orders previously received, been referred to the Department at Washington, but we are not yet advised that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent a definite reply to the formal application of the agents of the vessel. We are also told by the New-Orleans papers that the Collector of that port has been ordered not to clear any vessel for ports of Nicaragua before communicating with the head of his Department. So much for the restrictions sought to be placed on trade and travel between the *Southern* States of this Union and the ports of Central America.

On the other hand, we find that some ten or twelve days ago, the steamer *Washington* was, without any delay or suspicion, cleared from New-York for San Juan del Norte with more than 450 passengers. We are furthermore assured that the owners of the *Washington* have positive pledges that their passengers will not only be protected in their landing at San Juan, but in their transit over the Isthmus, by the naval forces of the United States stationed in the Caribbean sea and in the Pacific for that very purpose. The telegraphic correspondents also add, and, we are told, correctly, that the Secretary of State, General CASS, has written a sharp note rebuking Senor JEREZ, a reputed Minister of Nicaragua, for his interference with the business of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company in carrying passengers from New-York to San Juan del Norte, and thence by the waters across the territory of Central America. So much for the encouragement and protection given to trade and travel between the *Northern* States of this Union and Nicaragua.

These facts, which cannot, we believe, be gainsayed or denied, are pregnant with serious consequences, not only to the existing Administration, but to the permanence of the Government itself. They are among the gravest of the signs which indicate that *there is no hope for us at the South except in the last resort of a wronged and injured people.* We entreat the Federal authorities not to permit themselves to be made the instruments of a policy which may drive themselves and the Government to destruction, and we hope they will pause and reflect seriously before they enter upon a course, the results of which none can foresee. Let them reason calmly, and not rush blindly to the precipice their and our enemies have prepared for us.

It is a common boast with the enemies of Southern institutions that Slavery tends to cripple all branches of trade and commerce. The public men and orators of the North are full of statistics to prove that slave labor retards the development of wealth, and they triumphantly point to the comparative progress of the Free and Slave States of this Confederacy. When we reflect why it is that the people of the North advance more rapidly in material wealth and prosperity than those of the South, we are forced to conclude that it is because the Free States have the smiles and protection of the Federal Government, while we of the Slave States have only its frowns and its restrictions. Especially is this true in regard to the regulation of commerce. Now a new phase of Federal oppression seems about to be developed in restraints placed on emigration to the tropical regions of the continent.

In the early years of the Republic the opposition of the Federal Government to slave labor was secret and invidious. While the Federal organization was used for absolutely prohibiting the importation of slave labor from foreign countries, the introduction of free labor was encouraged, and a bounty put upon it by the granting of political privileges to emigrants from the European portions of the Eastern continent. The supply of our labor—which was the life-blood of our industry—was first cut off, and then we were taunted with the slowness of our growth and the backwardness of our prosperity. Our enemies first injure and then insult us—first cripple Slavery and then tell us that Slavery cripples all national development. But it appears our foes are not yet content. They have prohibited us from importing labor into the South. Now they desire to impede, if not prohibit, the importation of Southern intellect and Southern energy to a field where it may find a more congenial climate and a more plentiful supply of slave-labor.

We must admit our surprise will be great if the present Administration, either ignorantly or otherwise, places itself in the hands of Free-Sollism for the pursuance of such a policy as the one indicated. The facts glanced at in our opening paragraphs are suspicious, but God grant that coming events may remove all invidious surmises, and leave the Administration free from the reproaches of those who elevated it to power. We sincerely trust that neither the representations of envy, nor the calumnies of a hatred which springs from base motives and impure impulses, will *seduce the Administration into a course fatal to the influence of those Southern States.* Men who profess to live in Alabama, and who reside at Washington, are unsafe guides as to the policy the friends of the Government here expect at its hands; and they may prove yet more fatal in their counsels, when heated by prejudice, or exasperated by the just responses an indignant public opinion has showered on their heads. Let not the Executive place trust in such advisers. "If the blind follow the blind, they will both fall into the ditch."

For ourselves, we regard the efforts now being made to induce emigration to Nicaragua from the Southern States as the last struggle to maintain the rights of Slavery in the Union. If we cannot bring hither the labor necessary for our purposes, and if we are denied the right to remove to a country, where the supply may be less hampered by artificial restraints than here, what is left us but disunion and its consequences?

Facts stare us in the face. Let us not shrink from gazing at them and meeting them as becomes men of sense and honor. Let us not delude ourselves with the idea that oppression tires by exercise, and that patience under repeated injuries may awaken the sleeping consciences of those who persecute us and our institutions. The true and only safety for our rights is to see them with clearness and defend them with courage. He who cannot perceive the aggressions our enemies are daily making upon us under the shadow and protection of the Federal Government must be dull indeed. And he who, seeing these things, does not feel his nerves braced and his courage firm to meet the emergencies of the hour, is wanting in all the qualities which make freedom valuable and manhood respectable.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CONTINUED DETENTION OF THE EMIGRANTS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The members of WALKER'S Emigrant Expedition are still detained here, in consequence of the refusal of the Collector to give the vessel her sailing papers. It is the general opinion here now, that there will be no backing down in this matter on the part of the Government, and that the emigrant ship will not, in any event, be allowed to depart.

ANOTHER NICARAGUA EMIGRATION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 25.

The Southern mail, which arrived here to-night, brought New-Orleans papers of Saturday, the 20th inst. They contain an advertisement, directing persons who are desirous of joining an emigration company, bound to Nicaragua, to apply before 2 o'clock that day. To whom, or where the application is to be made, we are not informed.

DR. RAE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Lecture before the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

A lecture illustrative of the habits and manners of the natives of the Arctic regions, and descriptive of certain personal experiences therein, was delivered last night in Niblo's Saloon, under the auspices of the Geographical and Statistical Society, by Dr. RAE—a gentleman who has made himself famous by his discovery of certain relics of the unfortunate expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party in the icy wastes of the frozen zone. The house was filled to overflowing. Of the lecturer nothing need be said, save that he appeared to be a man of middle size, white-gloved and dress-coated, with a good-natured, healthy, blushing visage, an accent naturally broad Scotch and artificially cockneyish, and, generally, a winning manner. He was introduced by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the Scientific Chairman, and was received with much applause by an audience which filled the saloon to overflowing. The lecture was illustrated by several maps of the Doctor's route, various specimens of Esquimaux manufacture, those *souvenirs* of FRANKLIN'S party, which the natives had brought to him on his last expedition. He began by speaking of his first surveying expedition in North America, and briefly traced his route. In speaking of icebergs, he said that all along the northern coast of America, where, particularly during the Winter, the prevailing winds blow from the Northwest, the coasts having a Southern exposure] are piled up with snow, which, when it accumulates, sinks into the water, freezes into ice, enlarges year by year, and at length, by the action of the tide, is disengaged from the mainland and floats off in a solid mass. In the same way boulders, detached from the mainland, become imbedded in the ice, and, when the Spring thaw arrives, are drifted off and settle down wherever the iceberg fixes itself and dissolves.

In 1827 or 1828, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN commenced his Arctic career. In 1829, having returned to England in the meantime, he started on his second voyage, in which he lost nine men by starvation. Sir JOHN RICHARDSON records, on the authority of one of the survivors, that two of those left could not drag into the hut the skin of a seal, and so distressed were they for want of food that they considered as the most delicious morsels the worms which they found embedded in the skins. After his return from this voyage FRANKLIN'S attention was devoted to other subjects, up till 1845, when he conceived the idea of discovering the North-west Passage. Determined, therefore, on another expedition, he received instructions to sail up Baffin's Bay, pass through Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound, to a spot in 95° West longitude and 74° North latitude, and then proceed in a northwesterly direction. In endeavoring to follow out his instructions by pushing through Barrow's Strait he was beset by the ice and washed down Peel's Sound, between the Prince of Wales Land and North Somerset; and the continued pressure of the ice from the north forced his vessels still farther down, until they reached Victoria Strait.

In the Spring of 1849, said the lecturer, recurring to his own experience, I attempted to go down the Copper-mine River, but the attempt was a failure. In 1840 I was again appointed by the British Admiralty to pursue these investigations, and was put in charge of the Mackenzie River District, where no strong liquors are allowed, and where even strong medicines are forbidden; and I have to say that in cases where stories are told of travelers dying in a state of insensibility produced by cold, the insensibility, in my belief, is stupefaction produced by over-indulgence in strong drinks. On this journey I saw a very curious instance of the sagacity of the Arctic fox. Conscious that I was aiming at him, he tucked his tail under his legs, cocked up his ears, and attempted to make himself look as much as possible like a hare, (which is an animal comparatively worthless.) Another fact of this kind occurs to me. Whilst being detained at a particular place our favorite amusement was trapping wild animals. Our mode of doing this was by a spring-gun connected with a bait, which, when touched, produced the explosion. One instance showed us that a fox, either from observation of a companion's fate or from hard-earned experience, had gone up to the gun, bit off the cord connecting it with the bait, and, the danger being averted, went and eat the meat in undisturbed comfort. And it is a common occurrence for the fox to make a trench up to the bait, seize it, and calmly permit the charge to pass harmless over his head. This expedition, the lecturer said, went down the Coppermine River, and thence traversed the whole southern coast of Victoria Land. They were stopped in their way by ice, though a current running down to Victoria Strait clearly proved that there was an open space northward. Here he picked up two pieces of wood belonging to a government vessel of 1851, though when, subsequently, he reached England, and exhibited them at the various dock-yards, nobody could say to what vessels they had belonged. After journeying about 1,300 miles, and traveling a considerable distance by dogs, Dr. RAE reached St. Paul's, in Minnesota. From there he started out on a third expedition, to complete the survey of the western coast of Boothia Felix and North Somerset. He set out on the 15th of August, and in due time arrived at a point on the southern extremity of Melville's Peninsula. There the prospect was most dreary. They wintered there, however, and shot 69 deer, of whom he killed 40. They lived in tents, the temperature of which, inside, was two or three degrees below zero. Afterwards they built snow-houses, conical structures of blocks of snow, which were quite warm within, and, being so readily made, (for one could be built within an hour,) prevented the necessity of carrying heavy luggage. The art of building these snow-houses was the first thing he taught his men, thereby saving them the labor of carrying more than twenty-five pounds each of bedding and clothing. A small piece of buffalo skin placed between the sleeper and the wall prevented the latter from thawing, and kept the atmosphere of his abode quite comfortable. It was his (Dr. R.'s) practice to use mocassins in traveling, and when, on retiring, these were found to be very wet, to make his men follow his example, and put them in their bosoms to dry, so that they always had clean and comfortable foot gear for the morning. Having established an under-snow communication between all the houses, they were kept perfectly warm and cosy, and, save for the uses of the kitchen, they were enabled to dispense with the use of fire all the time. As to the quantity of food of which people in these latitudes are capable of eating, he said that the usual daily allowance to each man was eight pounds of buffalo meat. No bread was given, and no vegetables save potatoes—if these were procurable there was no limit as to quantity. Everybody might eat as many as he could get. PARRY and others had spoken of the great capacity of the Esquimaux for animal food, but he (the lecturer) had seen a French Canadian who could eat as much as any Esquimaux. In a short time he found that his men could eat seal's tallow with as much relish as a Russian eats a tallow candle. During this entire Winter of 1847 they did not see a single Esquimaux. The leisure time was spent in keeping school; at which the progress of the half breeds who accompanied the expedition was so great, that in five months one of them could read, write and figure sufficiently well to keep the Doctor's diary. In the month of March he proceeded on his journey, and on reaching a point southwest of Boothia Gulf, he met some inhospitable Esquimaux. Sometime after he had left them, he met an Esquimaux who told him he had heard of a party of white people who had suffered much away in the West. The Doctor was surprised at this and called him a [illegible] him with the dogs. During their companionship he questioned the savage still further, and then ascertained that the party had been seen far away to the North, though he could not fix any particular locality. He obtained from the Esquim

GAMBLING HELLS IN WASHINGTON.

PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

It is strange, is it not?—that this world of ours, with its delicate conscience and its professed fright of faro, should gape with such eager curiosity over all that remains and all that can be told of a dead gambler. Yet so it is. The den of PENDLETON has disputed for the past few weeks attraction with the tomb of WASHINGTON, and the stages for the capital caught a heavier fare than the steamer to Mount Vernon. Scarce a stranger visits Washington who does not make his way to this gloomy and dingy-looking den, situated on the sunny side of Pennsylvania-avenue, some way above the National, and not far from the Capitoline gates. As there is no longer a negro to scan you through a slit in the door, and take observation of whether you have a good face before permitting you to enter—all may read who run. Let us keep abreast with the world;—and with the train of thought naturally wakened in this home of departed greatness, contemplate a little the career of one whose story is the history of gambling in Washington from its rise. History, we know, is Philosophy teaching by example, and, after all, it is not perhaps unwise to drink occasionally of the vial of Alcidouis, and sport with *the fancy*.

Perhaps not London in the time of WILLIAM, as drawn upon the pictured page of MACAULAY, presented a greater contrast to the London of our day; not your own good city before to that, after the sleep of "Rip Van Winkle," as does the Washington of the present hour, of course proportionately, to the Washington of 1834, the year which marked the coming of the first faro settler. Long ere this these knights of the round or square table, as might be, had found flourishing fields and reaped rich harvests along the banks of the Mississippi, and in that beautiful country where the gallant JEFF DAVIS is about to "plant the American eagle on the perilous ridge of battle," and so forth. But until 1834 none of the craft had ventured to the capital. The first bold faro settler was a fellow by the name of LONG, who came up in that year from Virginia, the prolific parent of gamblers, and nurse of all the faro fancy. He was shortly after joined by one of the fraternity from the same quarter, a coarse, fat, butcher-like old brute, named CAUGHY, and conjointly these worthies started the first regular hell in Washington. It was placed at the corner opposite the National, and was then, as now, known as "the corner house." Their success was so great as to invite an opposition candidate for faro favors in the person of a DR. TULLY; but he was but a poor rogue, and soon paled before such luminaries as LONG and CAUGHY. LONG added greatly to his popularity and consequent attraction by being the owner of the celebrated race-horse *Boston*, which gathered round him a large circle of sporting men. Indeed, between faro and the field, he netted in a short time something like $100,000. His success naturally gave impetus to the game, and furnished temptation to others to embark in the same gold-reaping craft.

Among the young men who came to Washington, in this opening year of faro, 1834, was PENDLETON. He was connected by birth with some of the F. F. V.'s, several of his family having filled high political office in Virginia, and had taken active part in several of the fierce contests which swept the Old Dominion about that time. At the time of his coming to Washington, he himself filled the post of Deputy-Sheriff. Visiting, like most of the young men of his State, the table of LONG, his appetite for the game and its products of gold became inflamed, and he determined to relinquish politics for play. He had himself no funds with which to start a game, but was not long in finding a man of some wealth, a Mr. WATSON, to contribute that portion of the investment, PENDLETON advancing as his share a good connection, good address, good presence, and a fair modicum of brains. Thus freighted did the firm of PENDLETON & WATSON make sail. But their first voyage was neither long nor brilliant. LONG'S star was then in the ascendant, and PENDLETON and WATSON had to move to another sphere. New-York appeared to offer the most tempting field, and New-York received the honor of being the new seat of their distinguished operations. There at first they fared little better than here, and probably would have failed, had not chance thrown in their way a bundle of down-town merchants, and trade rose at once to the tremendous. One of the parties, still living, then President of a Bank, lost in a very short period no less a sum than $100,000, which he not only punctually paid, but retired shortly after from the position he held with untarnished honor and credit, and maintained in commercial circles the highest reputation. With his division of the plunder, PENDLETON launched into that unbridled extravagance which marked his career unvaryingly down to the last two years of his life, when he ran into the opposite extreme, and took up with the gentlemanly old vice of avarice. He was at this time a gay, reckless fellow, and contrived in gambling, racing and other fashionable pursuits to find himself as empty in a short time as he was on the eve of his meeting the Bank President. In this juncture no other Bank President having risen up, he had again recourse to his refuge in distress, WATSON, and with his assistance returned here and started a new house. It was conducted, however, on so poor and mean a principle that he never caught a glimmer of success, and soon went out.

Next we find him, with the faithful WATSON by his side, back once more in New-York, in Murray-street:—New-York had not then put on airs and gone up town. In his choice of location, however, he had made a fatal step. In the interval of his absence from New-York, there had arisen on its horizon another firmament, surpassing in splendor and attraction anything the world of play had yet seen, and which at once established, and has ever since maintained, supremacy. What LOUIS XIV. was to France, introducing a gorgeousness and richness of style, a beauty of decoration and gracefulness of luxury, was this new comer to faro in New-York. The old gaunt, badly-dressed rooms and worse-dressed suppers disappeared, and beneath the touch of this enchanter's wand arose graceful suites, of apartments, toileted with exquisite taste, and charming *petit soupers*, cooked *à merveille* by the most cunning culinary fingers. There was even a spice of intellect and poetry about the whole affair. One of the favorite dishes for instance was "a *cotellete à la victime*," in which half a dozen *cotelletes* expend their juice to make rich a centre one, and which was meant by the proprietor pleasantly to convey his own relation to his guests. Dinners of the most *récherché* description came off at this pandemonium of play every day, the character of which may be imagined from the circumstance that at one of these dinners, when the British regiment of Guards was in Canada, every guest save one was noble, three of them being belted Earls, and the one unfortunate commoner having got in, as Mrs. MALAPROP, or a Jewish friend of mine would say, "*surruptiously*." It ultimately ended in a private club being established, attached to the premises of this paragon of players, this Crockford of New-York, in which every evening all that was distinguished either here or at New-York, and all of fashion or position visiting from the other side, were to be met, and where play ran far higher than was ever seen at any public table. In fact it was precisely to New-York what Crockford's was to London.

But to return to my mutton—MR. PENDLETON: It was opposite the then residence of this new luminary that he and WATSON started their new bank. As might be imagined, no lesser star could live in such close contiguity to a planet of such brilliancy and fire. PENDLETON again went out and went off to Baltimore—not, however, before he had parted from WATSON, the partner of his toils, who went on that road which he himself has recently traveled. Though not authorized to speak decisively on the subject, I have little doubt they have lately met. Thus deprived of WATSON, PENDLETON was penniless—indeed, so poor was he that he was unable to pay the freight of his furniture to Baltimore. He contrived, however, with the assistance of three or four partners, to start in Fayette-street a hell, which still stands and flourishes. There is no city perhaps in the Union where there are more men who live, as in European cities, on their fortune, and who consequently have leisure for vice, than at Baltimore. The thing had, too, the charm of novelty. PENDLETON was fortunate and flourished, and in two years the house had realized about $100,000, or perhaps more. After two years, however, the game slacked, and PENDLETON again made for New-York, with such debris of fortune as an unbounded extravagance left him. This was in the year 1850, and for some time he moved about New-York as a gambler unattached, traveling on his own money muscle, and encountering various comers at poker and brag. The result of this rather irregular style of playfare was $20,000 or $30,000, and with this he returned to the old fountain from which he started. The Washingtonians, however, did not drink at his well, and in the year following he returned, and in conjunction with another Virginian, Mr. JOSEPH HALL, the owner of *Lantern*, and one of the most popular and best known of the sporting fraternity, started on Broadway the gambling house which is still in existence under the management of Mr. HALL. In this house an effort was made to maintain the spirit of that new era which the American Crockford had introduced. Services of silver were bought, and all the fittings were of the most costly character. The standard of Virginia was hoisted, and all her sons—a host in themselves—as a matter of course gathered round. The play was brisk and profits rolled in. In a year somewhat over $100,000 had been realized. PENDLETON, however, from the injury which his extravagance inflicted on the house, was forced to retire, and after losing some thirty thousand dollars in outside play, returned here and made another effort, but without avail, to establish a house. Nor could he succeed in doing so until, in 1854, he induced Mr. JOSEPH HALL, his late partner, to accompany him to Washington, and principally by HALL'S skill and popularity was that house built up, round which so much notoriety now hangs. Such fellows, however, soon forget their maker, and the house had no sooner attained a flourishing game than PENDLETON quarreled with HALL and separated. Indeed he carried his vindictiveness so far as to make an unsuccessful effort to establish a rival house directly opposite to HALL'S in New-York. From 1854 to the date of his death, after these varied vicissitudes, which may be termed the romance of faro, PENDLETON settled calmly down in the house near the Capitoline gate, and became a notoriety and Washington institution.

Let us look in on him at the house on one of those dull December evenings, which cover with gloom the ill-lighted, magnificent-distanced Pennsylvania-avenue, and about that hour when the gambler

"Hushed in grim repose,
Awaits his evening prey."

There is no difficulty of entering. The road to hell is smooth and easy. If, when you undergo the ordeal of a scan and enter this Paradise of play, you have cherished any delusions as to "gilded mirrors," "glittering goblets," "luscious lounges," "graceful quiet," "*récherché* society," and things of that class, you will find yourself most speedily disenchanted. The door by which you enter is a vulgar, common door. The rooms which you enter, consisting of three apartments, generally thrown into one oblong one, like those generally in them have a gross and glaring look, and there is not a touch of grace or gayety about them or anything in or near them. Around PENDLETON'S rooms, as PENDLETON himself, there was always a rough, rowdy air, ineffably disgusting. Men caught hold of a silver cover with nails as rich in subsoil as the most virgin earth of Wisconsin. Compared to LONG'S "Corner House," in his day, the place certainly was a Paradise. At LONG'S you were locked into a low, naked room, with a couple of tallow candles instead of brilliant lamps, and instead of champagne, came coarse Virginia whisky. But even in its palmiest hour, PENDLETON'S never could compare with the fashionable New-York houses. It is true these latter in their turn do not equal in gayety or glitter the brilliant *salons* of Paris or of Baden, in which you find the attraction of love as well as of lucre, and lose your heart as well as money at the same time. But what they want in spiritual charm they make up in material. Abroad they give you sentiment instead of soup. You cannot obtain at a Baden *salon* even the delicate diet of the hungry Frenchmen, an *eau sucré*. At a similar *salon* in New-York you get canvas-back and Curacoa, *cotellette* and champagne, curiously-crusted port and partridge.

Well, such as it is, we have entered PENDLETON'S. Probably playing a game of either euchre or brag—it is the hour before dinner—we find the great gambler himself, with, for his fellow-players, perhaps a retired Major of the U. S. A., a newspaper proprietor, and a couple of pretty decent M. C.'s. Around are some eight or ten others of nearly the same caste, scheming, chewing, spitting, drinking *silently*, mute Fultons or Mattesons. As you enter, if a stranger, they turn suddenly, and seeing you are neither a Senator or contractor, resume their drinking, spitting, chewing and scheming again. Among them you will probably see one who strikes you as a little better than the surrounding lot.

From being the correspondent of a leading New-York daily, this worn-looking young man has descended to the last and lowest step on the literary ladder. Every one here knows him and his story. Seized with the spirit of play as with a demon, he has lost and loses all he has or ever will have. Like most such men, he has a monthly plan for breaking the bank, but an accident always breaks it. If you are what is termed "anything," probably the great "Pen" himself would address you in the intervals of the heats at cards, and accost you with, "I'm happy to see you, Sir; pray come often and bring your friends. Have you seen my friend Jemmy at the White House, (meaning the pious President.) He is a particular friend of mine, Sir; a little stiff in nature as in neck—ha, ha—but though he makes some mistakes he is a good fellow and sound at bottom—take a drink, Sir." After the drink, comes dinner, and between your arrival and the announcement probably some ten or twelve, chiefly Congressmen, have turned in—for the dinners at the National and Brown's are bad, and those at PENDLETON'S good, and even Congressmen, like other mortals, love good grub. Beyond this mere gross-gorging, it were impossible to conceive aught more dull and dreary than a dinner at PENDLETON'S. A feast of felons could not have had a gloomier air. Every man knew or had a good suspicion that his next neighbor was a rogue, and would sell himself or anything else he could dispose of for a consideration. This conviction produced all round a charming want of confidence, which was not altogether misplaced. For four out of every eight were what is termed, in the classics of the profession, "bonnets." I can fancy some delightful ignorant or innocent from the banks of the sweet Passaic asking, "What is a bonnet?" A bonnet, then, be it known, in the hell of a gambler, as on the head of a woman, is an attractive, alluring thing. A "bonnet" is a gentleman who, for a certain consideration, either for his food or raiment, or for a certain share of the spoil he carries to the net, as may be agreed on, lays in wait for moneyed men, and decoys them to the table. I would hardly be credited were I to state the number of Congressmen who follow this honorable vocation; and even at the risk of shocking a faith which I know here regards a Senator with the same reverence that surrounded a Bishop in SIDNEY SMITH'S day in England, I regret nevertheless to record that, some few years since, a Senator of the United States did depreciate his position and increase his wealth by leading a number of sheep, Congressional and otherwise, to the slaughter. Still, as a rule, few, if any, men of position or distinction, either in Senate or Congress, ever visited PENDLETON'S. The society was by no means *récherché*, and of the many men of distinction whom I could name who were nightly visitors at CROCKFORD'S, in New-York, there was not one who would not consider it an imputation, or who was not afraid, to be supposed to visit PENDLETON'S. Of such a class as I have pictured, low Congressmen, lobbyers, retired officers, strangers, and occasionally a Western or Southwestern Senator, was made up that "*récherché* circle," on which reporters, in their moments of punch or poetry, so delightedly dwell. After pudding, sometimes immediately, sometimes after a slight repose, came play, at a simple baize-covered table. The dealer drew out his silver case, and placidly placed therein his pack. No ostentatious ceremonies surrounded this simple rite. In exchange for a certain number of bank bills of good repute a certain number of white chips and red chips were given, the former representing each a dollar, the latter five, and at fancy each player placed upon his pet card whatever amount of one or other his pocket or pleasure prompted. As card after card slid from its silver sentinel, the dealer swept in or paid out a certain number of whites or reds, as fortune fell. I am sorry to break a rather dramatic delusion under which writers on gaming labor; but I have never seen a young gentleman yet tearing his hair, or invoking the shade of his mother, at PENDLETON'S. Repose, broken only occasionally by the jingle of a glass, reigned over everything. Emotion is voted vulgar. And not Niobe and her children, when turned into statuary, or the star cast in BROUGHAM'S burlesque, when struck dumb by the wand of *Electros*, were more grimly mute than the *récherché* circle round the table of PENDLETON. With such play, varied by interchange of goers and new-comers, passed the hour to supper, after which, taken hotly and hastily, came play again, and play and play until morning. Such was PENDLETON'S life, and such is the life of almost every gambler.

I need hardly say that the stories afloat of PENDLETON'S having lost $180,000 in one sitting, and other like pieces of poetry, are mere rosy fictions. I do not believe that, either at PENDLETON'S or any other faro bank, here or in New-York, $10,000 was ever lost or won at one sitting. The capital with which a bank opens the game here never exceeds $10,000, and, on suffering a loss of $5,000—a matter of rare occurrence—the bank generally closes for the night. At CROCKFORD'S, five thousand pounds was the limit of loss, and he never allowed it to go beyond. There is a story, somewhat uncertain, of a Western contractor having lost $8,000 at PENDLETON'S, but this is the largest sum even fable ascribes to his faro bank. As a rule, the wealth and winnings of gamblers are highly colored. With the exception of one or two in New-York, there is no gambler, either at the political or commercial capital, possessed of any amount of wealth. The odds at faro in favor of the bank, as calculated by the keenest players at Baden, is, here as there, 2¾ per cent.; and their advantage lies, far more than on this percentage, in that feature in players' natures which, in their losing luck, forces them, in the hope of regaining, to lose more and more, until they reach a heavy loss, whereas they seldom have the daring to take full advantage of a favoring fortune. Be this as it may, gamblers as a class are unquestionably poor. Whichever they make a haul at the table, they spend it in the same pursuit. Their habits, too, are extravagant in the extreme, and not only do they indulge in extravagance themselves, but, either from kindliness of feeling, or as some compensation for the isolation to which the disrepute which attaches to their calling dooms them, they invariably surround their wives and family with every luxury and indulgence. PENDLETON himself, though for the last two years, as he neared the verge of the grave, he tried to grasp everything on the margin, died worth only $38,000. Of this sum he bequeathed three-fourths to his wife, and the other to his mother for her life, with remainder to some relatives.

His wife, the daughter of Mr. MILLS, the builder of the Capitol, with whom PENDLETON ran away early in his career, and who naturally shared to some degree the notoriety of her husband, is a woman of much personal and mental charm, and has always been treated here with as much attention as possible considering the circumstances of her position. She is said to have carried on a considerable correspondence with Mr. BUCHANAN and since her husband's death the President is known to have paid her a visit of condolence, and expressed his regret that he was not aware of the day fixed for her husband's funeral, or he should have attended as a mark of his respect.

At the same time I have little doubt that the intimacy reputed to subsist between the President and PENDLETON, and of which the latter made such vaunt, was in a large measure baseless, and the conversations he detailed as passing between them were as imaginary as those of SAVAGE LANDOR with the ancient Greeks, and born in his own brain. Latterly, he brought himself to believe that no policy of moment was determined on without "Jemmy," as he with irreverent playfulness styled the President, consulting him, and no later than last Summer, as Mr. BUCHANAN passed *en route* to Bedford through Cape May, where PENDLETON usually passed the Summer, surrounded with great pomp and circumstance, he rushed up to a large group with the exclamation, "A pretty thing this is—what am I to do? JEMMY wants me to go with him to Bedford." This affected familiarity with men in high place, the unfailing accompaniment of coarse natures, deterred many brilliant customers from the gates of the Washington Shades. Among gamblers, the recognition by day of those who visit their houses at night, is considered *mauvais gout*. But it was impossible either to partake of PENDLETON'S hospitality, or put yourself under the smallest obligation at play, without being assailed next day, often in inconvenient positions, with a "Bill, my boy, how are you?" That PENDLETON had much influence in political matters, or ventured to exercise any, I do not believe. He probably attained his highest ambition in this direction when dispatched as delegate from the capital to the Cincinnati Convention. But in the lobby he was a power, and wielded more influence than any single individual, even THURLOW WEED, could command. He held a large number of Congressmen, (and those of the loosest and most unprincipled class,) and even a stray Senator or so, in the iron wrench of pecuniary obligation, and when a fat contract had to be carried, or foul job lobbyed through, no huntsman ever brought his pack up to their work with a severer leash. His influence may be judged from the fact that when, some time since, the keen and crafty proprietor of perhaps the largest commercial steam fleet in the world, and one not in the habit of taking a false measure of men, had occasion for a visit to Washington, his first move was to make PENDLETON a present of a pair of carriage horses, and he fed at his table every day. It is also a fact that a gentleman who went to Washington to obtain the return of a large amount of duty, paid PENDLETON $10,000 for his interest. A few weeks faro, and a Congressman is cleaned out. Where does he then dine?—At PENDLETON'S. Where does he drink?—At PENDLETON'S. When he needs money, perhaps to return home, where does he mortgage his mileage?—At PENDLETON'S. He belongs to PENDLETON. "Is not Evelyn true?" There is many a man in yonder street who moves, thinks, feels, reasons as well as we do, excellent in form, imperishable in soul, who, if his pockets were three days empty, would sell thought, reason, body and soul too, for a little coin. Is that the fault of the man? No; it is the fault of mankind. God made man, man has made a God—money. After all, before being too rudely shocked by the exhibition of corruption which this tearing aside of the veil unfolds, let us look back to the British Parliament in the days of WALPOLE, or the Irish in the time of CASTLEREAGH, when men, like swine, were openly bought and sold, and gather from it a consoling hope. Such things will one day, as in England, find a grave. We have had about the last of the Pendletons.

As a man, PENDLETON was coarsely selfish; and, very unlike others of his order, whose generosity redeems a large measure of their vices, he never was known to do a solitary act of uncalculating kindness. And, unless JAMES BUCHANAN would undertake the grateful task, we question if PENDLETON could find beyond his hearth that which THACKERAY gives to the greatest of villains, a hand to drop a flower upon his tomb. He was especially proud of his F. F. V. extraction, and even found some consolation in his closing pangs that, instead of suffering from any plebeian disease, he died of the gout, like a fine old Virginia gentleman. A short time before his death, he intended to move from his old den to a new establishment near the old National Theatre, in order to be nearer the aristocratic region, and within angling distance of some of the golden fish about the legations. This house has, since his death, been taken by his former partner Mr. HALL, who intends to open it the approaching season on an unwonted scale of splendor. There are, however, other Richmonds in the field, and a fierce fight for the game is expected.

Next in rank to PENDLETON was and is PRINGLES, some doors below the National, on the Avenue. The proprietor himself passes the greater part of his time in a drunken dream, from which he seldom wakes; when he does, he is quiet, gentlemanly and reserved, with a range of knowledge bounded on every side by faro. The house is remarkable for having two sets of employes, one for day and one for night, the game being eternal. Breakfast, lunches, dinners and suppers are served in constant succession, and devoured by crowds of hungry Southern and Western men.

Next in order, within two doors of PRINGLE'S, comes the Virginia House. The visitors here are made up of some who visit one house, some the other, and some few who visit this exclusively—the latter principally Virginians. Though the faro case here does not represent perpetual motion, as at PRINGLES', they never lose a chance, are prepared at all hours, and never leave the house except to shave. The entertainments, though not directed by a delicate taste, are very good.

"One after one the Lords of Time advance."

Next and last comes MONTEIRO, a Virginian of Spanish extraction, who deals at the "Corner House" opposite the National. This house is, perhaps, the nicest in Washington, and is almost exclusively patronized by the Legations. The suppers, as compared with the others, are gay and graceful, and the appearance of the young *attachés* of an evening, in full dress and white tie, after one of the diplomatic dinners which follow each other in the season with the rapidity of the celebrated fruits in the enchanted garden,

"Scarce one is gathered ere another grows,"

gives a perfumed air to the rather dingy apartments, which is pleasant. There are besides a herd of small cattle of no account. These, however, are the four great steeds who have entered for the faro sweeps next season, and who now stand eagerly trembling for the tap of the drum.

When pulses beat weary and pockets are purseless, some few months to come, I may give you further note of this encounter. For the present permit me to exclaim, in the peroration of those great British orators who crowded round the opening of this century—"I have done."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Political Gossip—Church Matters—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Derby and Lord John Russell—The Ionian Islands—Party Matters—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

To-day is the two hundred and fifty-third anniversary of Guy Fawkes' ineffectual treason; and since break of day the air has been filled by the shouts of the urchin rabble, to whom is left the duties of historical commemoration. When the fifth of November falls upon Sunday, the ill-written and resentful formulary appointed to be read in churches on each recurrence of the black-spotted day, is still gone through by certain of "the high and dry" school of Anglican divines. But in nine cases out of ten it is carefully forgotten—both by Puseyites and Calvinists, and were it not that the annual repetition of a traditional sort of street-buffoonery yields a certain amount of frolic and petty gain to children under thirteen and fourteen years of age, the offensive and absurd mementoes of the Gunpowder Plot would have wholly disappeared from popular observance. Parliament has recently declared with hardly a dissentient voice against the perpetuation of prayers, the meaning of which, to say the least of it, has long since been obsolete; and as our court, whatever its other faults may be, has never been charged with bigotry or fanaticism during the present reign, we may hope soon to be rid of them. It is said indeed that the Queen has especial aversion to these and other political interpolations in the established ritual; and that she always laughs with undiminished heartiness whenever reminded of the reply of her uncle, the late Duke of CAMBRIDGE, to a Bishop in Hanover, who asked him when Viceroy there to sanction the use of a special prayer for rain, "Yes, yes," said His Royal Highness, "quite right, but no use at all unless the 'wind changes.'" As for PRINCE ALBERT, he, as is well known, does not disguise his German opinions on these subjects. A friend of mine told me not long ago that one Sunday evening, at Windsor, he happened to be present, when the Prince Consort asked the Bishop of OXFORD to play with him at chess; the prelate had in the morning received the congratulations of many of the court for an eloquent but rather severe sermon, preached by him in the Chapel Royal, on the better observance of the Sabbath; nevertheless, when challenged as I have said, by the Queen's husband, he sat down, with the meekness of an apostle, and took care to lose the game with the adroitness of a courtier. In spite of all his facility, however, in subtle flattery of the powers that be, I do not think the Bishop WILBERFORCE is gaining ground either with churchmen or laity. For eloquence and activity, versatility of gifts, and the outer show of zeal in the discharge of his Episcopal duties, he is, indeed, unrivalled:—but men distrust his plausibility, and it would be a strange chance that would lead to his further promotion. His recent speeches in praise of the Pilgrim Fathers, jar strangely with his exaggerated pretensions to ecclesiastical authority; and he has been not a little quizzed and rallied on his newborn readiness to fraternize with Non-conformity, when safe in the tomb, while it keeps up deadly strife with it so long as it walks the earth.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S acceptance of a mission to the Ionian Islands, at the hands of Lord DERBY has taken the political world by surprise, nor is this surprise diminished by the circumstance that he is to be accompanied in the capacity of his private secretary by Mr. ARTHUR GORDON the favorite son of Lord ABERDEEN. Great pains were taken to keep the whole affair a secret until Mr. GLADSTONE had actually left England for the Levant. This of course imparts a certain air of mystery if not of intrigue to the affair, which is rather to be regretted, for the sake of the distinguished orator who has consented to go into temporary banishment on the eve of the coming session. In reality, the office he has taken, though a temporary one, and in its nature binding him in no way to party adhesion after his special embassage is concluded, is one of great importance in the present critical state of affairs in Southern Europe.

It is just forty-three years since Great Britain assumed the Protectorate of the Seven Ionian Islands. It was arranged at the Congress of Vienna that this Protectorate should chiefly have relation to external affairs, and should serve as a guarantee against the occupation of the islands by Russia, Austria or France, but that the local and internal government should be essentially national and essentially free. As long as Count CAPO D'ISTRAICES lived, some show of observing these latter conditions was indeed maintained. But nothing was done to develop the system of representative government or the liberty of the Press; and when the Greek inhabitants beheld their kinsmen on the mainland delivered from a foreign yoke, they instinctively sighed for a similar liberation. Beyond the erection of fortifications, however, the British government did nothing to change the actual condition of things, until, under the administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL, an elective legislature was established by the advice and at the instance of the veteran Lord SEATON. Wholly untrained to the exercise of constitutional rights and being characteristically of an impulsive and inflammable nature, certain portions of the community became the prey of incendiaries, and, it has been supposed, of Russian agents employed to set them irreconcilably at feud with the protecting power. After a brief experiment the new mechanism of government came to a dead lock. About the same time the English ministry was changed, and Lord GREY initiated his disastrous administration of colonial affairs by arbitrarily suspending for five years the Constitution. The Ionians have never forgiven this unwise and unwarrantable act of despotism. Plots and conspiracies followed, which were suppressed with Austrian, like vigor; and after a long and dismal interval, a modified version of the Constitution was conceded afresh. Sullen and suspicious, the people had learned to view every concession as insincere, and their representatives have done little else than thwart the Administration of the present Governor, Sir JOHN YOUNG, an amiable but feeble man, evidently unfitted for the post he fills. It is not too much to say that the feelings of the great bulk of the community are wholly alienated from British rule. Their waking and sleeping dream is of union with their fellow-countrymen and fellow-believers on the mainland. A large English garrison holds possession, and the frequent visits of English ships-of-war check the tendency to revolt. But the revenue of these dependencies does not pay for the administrative outlay upon them, and, save in a military point of view, they are worse than worthless to this country. What ought we to do with them, is the problem for which Mr. GLADSTONE has been sent to find a solution. That he will be all that is fair, painstaking, candid, and magnanimous, all who know him will believe; but I own it would seem to me little short of a miracle if he should be able to devise any plan that will reconcile Greek longings for liberty with British desires of power.

One of the first of the London journals to announce Mr. GLADSTONE'S sudden acceptance of office was the *Morning Chronicle*, which already comes out in its new colors as the advocate of the Peelites, *and* the organ of the Bulwer-Lytton and Stanley section of the present Cabinet.

A conference of the Radical party was held in the city to-day, to consider the course to be pursued with reference to the approaching discussions in Parliament relative to Reform. The proceedings are not fully reported, being more of consultative and conversational nature than of that of debate.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, ex-Chairman of the once notable Association to promote Administrative Reform, advocated the introduction, early in the session, of an independent bill irrespective of that of the Government. Mr. JAS. CLAY, M. P. for Hull, and several other persons of weight and influence, opposed the project. You will find the resolution to which the conference eventually came elsewhere. It is certain that not half the nominal liberals of the present House of Commons could be got to vote for the second reading of such a bill as Mr. BRIGHT would bring in, while standing between it and the Government proposition, Lord JOHN RUSSELL would find it easy to propound a compromise to which in the long run the House would be sure to assent. Mr. BRIGHT is looking nothing the worse of his late oratorical exertions; and to judge by his manner and appearance you would not suppose that there were any lingering traces of illness about him. Yet I am told that when he sat down after concluding his speech at Birmingham on Foreign Policy, in which he had evidently been far more excited than during the delivery of that on Reform, he became violently hysterical, and could not be restored to himself for nearly a quarter of an hour. He is fully conscious, moreover, that his malady, whatever it is, has not been thoroughly cured, and that he incurs imminent risk by entering, as he is doing, into the thick of political conflict again. Ambition is too strong within him to suffer him to repose, and he will, therefore, I have no doubt, persevere at all hazards. It is very strange to see how apparently the name of Mr. COBDEN has passed out of popular remembrance, while that of Mr. BRIGHT has continually gained in prominence and importance. Domestic affliction has quelled the early zeal of the master-mind of the Anti-Corn Law League, and he repels every suggestion of his return to parliamentary life. His wife, who for two years was a great sufferer, and by whose couch he watched with incessant devotion, is now indeed in a great measure restored, and his friends consequently hope that he may be induced to resume his legislative avocations before long.

The tendency to aristocratic jobbing has been singularly illustrated by two appointments this week which have as yet provoked little commentary. Lord NAAS, who is an amiable but thoroughly commonplace and thoroughly dull man, has been promoted from the Secretaryship for Ireland, in which he had little to do and did it but ill, to the important and lucrative position of Governor of Madras. In the latter capacity under present circumstances he will have abundant occupation; but it is not too much to say that he possesses no one quality which would have pointed out an untitled and unconnected member of his party for the office. He never did anything, and never said anything, which any human being would think it worth while to remember; but he has claims which in England are paramount to all others. He is the son of the Earl of MAYO, the nephew of the Earl of RODEN, the brother-in-law of the Earl of LISTOWEL, and he is in one way or other connected with some half-score families of rank: therefore he is sent to make his fortune out of pay and perquisites in India, and therefore, alone. The other job to which I allude, is the nomination by Lord DERBY, of his Private Secretary, Mr. TALBOT, to be Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Lords. The office is worth £2,000 a year, and its duties consist chiefly in wearing a bag and sword for a few hours in the afternoon, twice a week during Parliamentary session, and signing some few formal documents connected with the Upper House. It has usually been conferred by the Minister of the day for services more or less ostensible, on some well-known member of his party to whom such an additional income was an object. Sir ROBERT PEEL bestowed it fourteen years ago on Colonel PERCEVAL, who for many years had been one of his most attached supporters in Parliament, and who, in spite of his extreme opinions as an Irish Tory, had conciliated the regard and esteem of a very numerous circle of friends. Repeated contested elections, moreover, had, as was well known, seriously burthened his estate; and during the time that famine and pestilence wholly submerged many landed proprietors in Ireland, I myself heard Colonel PERCEVAL say that he lived entirely on his official income. His successor has neither merits nor claims of any kind bating those which I have already noticed as paramount to all, viz.: aristocratic connexions. He is a near relative of Earl TALBOT, who last session established his claim to the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Wexford, and who, in the right of first of these three, now ranks as Premier Earl of England. Thus it is clear that hereditary aristocracy is still a capital trade. Whigs and Tories are all alike in this matter. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL was Prime Minister, he made his own brother, Lord CHARLES, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. Some years earlier, Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, a near relative of the late Duke of DEVONSHIRE, was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; and it is not very long since Sir JOHN LEFEVRE, who was brother to Lord EVERSLEIGH, was made Clerk of the House of Lords. All these are offices held for life on the easiest of tenures, and all are endowed with salaries of from £2,000 to £3,000 a year. It is said that Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will succeed Lord NAAS, as Secretary for Ireland. The salary is double that of the office he now holds as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and implies the rank of Privy Councillor. The public will regret the change, should it take place, as Mr. FITZGERALD has done well as the working-hand at the Foreign Office. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Lord ROBERT CECIL are talked of as his successor. The former began his career as a Peelite under Mr. GLADSTONE, and is still much in his confidence. His promotion, therefore, would serve as an additional link of reunion between the hitherto severed portions of the Conservative Party.

France and Portugal—Interesting Work and the Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S repudiation of the free emigration system, addressed to "his dear cousin," though tardy, is better than nothing. It declares that his action in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, though sufficiently energetic, was intended rather to evince a solicitude for the honor of the flag, than a sympathy with the Slave-trade. Everybody will of course be glad to know that His Imperial Majesty is sound on the main point, and that the hostile demonstrations in the Tagus did not indicate an over zeal in the cause of labor in sugar colonies.

But unfortunately the case of the *Charles et Georges* cannot be disposed of by a grandiloquent allusion to the sanctity of the national colors. If France intended to hold on to the doctrine which our Government proclaimed last Winter, that the hoisting of the flag is a sufficient guarantee of the lawful character of the ship, she should have abrogated the treaties for the suppression of the Slave-trade by which she is still bound. The obligations she has incurred towards England, and the other Anti-Slavery potentates, render the visit and search of suspicious ships part of the prerogative vested in the cruisers of each State; and a necessary consequence of this prerogative is the decision by the Courts of the State to which the cruiser belongs of the justifiability or unjustifiability of her captures. If, in time of profound peace, it cannot be left to the Portuguese Courts to administer admiralty-law under the Slave-trade treaties, the sooner those treaties are abrogated the better. There is no question,—and nobody knows it better than the very humane and very Christian Emperor of the French,—that if the *Charles et Georges* had been seized by a British man-of-war, and carried into a British port, her fate would have been left in the hands of the British Court of Admiralty. The principle established by the recent outrage confines the supervision of the vessels of each nation to its own cruisers; that, to be sure, is what we have asserted, but we are not parties to the treaties.

We get a pretty good idea from the affair, of what is meant by international law, and the equality of all civilized powers. The system is administered in all matters of importance at the cannon's mouth; in matters of no importance at all the courts are left to jangle over it. In the *Cagliari* case, the English Government took the opinion of the ablest crown lawyers, upon the liability of the ship and the rights of the British subjects taken on board of her, and they disagreed. It finally allowed PARK and his associates to plead in the Neapolitan courts; and thus acknowledged their jurisdiction during several months, but finally demanded their unconditional release, and the payment to them of a large sum by way of compensation, and extorted both one and the other by threats of immediate violence. There hardly ever arises a controversy between two powers of unequal strength and magnitude in which a long discussion upon the law of the matter is not followed by an appeal to force on the part of the stronger, without any reference to law at all. The controversy opens with quotations from GROTIUS and VATTEL upon the legal bearings of the case; and in two or three months ends with protestations of an unfortunate zeal for the honor of the flag, which compels one of the litigants, to his own great regret, to resort to the simpler and speedier logic of the cannon-ball.

The quarrels which have arisen out of the Slave-trade have been disgraceful to civilization; the mode of settling them is still more so. It is disgraceful that civilized powers should be constantly in hot-water, in consequence of the partiality of some of them for the kidnapping of Africans; it is, if possible, still more disgraceful that the code of national morals should at this time of day be so loose, that violence can always be justified by professions of zeal for the honor of the flag. The honor of a flag is in no sense of the word impeached by the conduct of the Government owning it, unless it fails to vindicate it through fear or some other unworthy motive. No one would ever have imagined that the submission by France of the affair of the *Charles et Georges* to mediation, was dictated by apprehensions of the power of Portugal; but the facility with which she was bullied on the smallest pretext, proves that even weakness is not such a protection as European diplomatists have long boasted it under their system to be. The flat and abrupt refusal on the part of France in this instance, to submit to arbitration, inaugurates an era full of terror for the small-fry of European potentates. The least of them all may any day incur the wrath of one of his mammoth neighbors, and if LOUIS NAPOLEON'S doctrine of the requirements of the flag be carried out, he will have nothing to hope from a mild interpretation of the international code by a benevolent neutral. Belgium and Switzerland and Sardinia may say their prayers, or fortify their stomachs, as soon as NAPOLEON the Third announces that Franch honor needs a victim. And if we are to wait for the abolition of the Slave-trade, and the cessation of "free emigration" and other public reforms, until voracious deity is fully satisfied, we fear the Millenium is still very distant.

We hope the projected negotiation for the substitution of British Coolies for Africans will not be entertained by the British Government. The Coolies are scarcely more competent to sell themselves into apprenticeship than the Africans, and if they were, these long voyages in close ships are attended with too great mortality and suffering to render the scheme endurable. JURIST.

Threatened Indian Hostilities on the Iowa Frontier.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Nov. 9.

We learn that there are unmistakable idications of a general hostile feeling amongst the Indians along our northern frontier, and that the impunity which has hitherto attended their outrages inspires them with confidence in their attempted repetition.

A special messenger has arrived from Spirit Lake with dispatches for Gov. LOWE, representing that the Indians are collecting in larger numbers than ever upon our frontiers. The tone and bearing of these Indians is bold, insolent and threatening, and they have already committed numerous depredations upon the property of the white

ST. PETERSBURG.

Russian Judiciary System—Proposed Reorganization—Conquests in the Caucasus—Approach of Winter—A Dreary Journey—Railway Communication—Rise in Rents and Provisions—Coming End of the Liquor Monopoly—The Opera—Bosio, Rencoui, and Marini—Departure of the Grand Duke Constantine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Among the many new questions now being agitated in Russia, one of the most important is that relative to the judiciary system, and the reorganization of the tribunals. Red-tapeism has hitherto existed in the administration of justice to an incredible extent—and, indeed, still exists. The same deplorable corruption which is the scourge of every other branch of the public service, is a prominent element also in the Courts of the Empire. Law has very little to do with the processes tried before the various tribunals, so long as the *forms* are observed; and these are of a nature to admit of wide-spread peculation and bribery. The cause of this evil lies in the fact that public pleading is prohibited, and trial by jury unknown. The only remedy is the adoption of the system in operation in other countries, the impaneling of regular sworn juries, and the admission of lawyers. This idea is warmly advocated by the higher orders, and by all who are friends to progress in this country. The Imperial Academy has shown much tact in choosing, as the subject of the treatises in competition for the prize left by the will of the late Count OUVAROFF, the theme of judiciary procedure in Russia. This choice is the more significant, as the Academy is generally composed of *savans* high in the confidence of the Government. The Russian Press, also, has taken up the matter, and several very interesting articles have lately been published in relation to the proposed reform. Among others, the Russian *Messenger*, a review of high standing, gave, in a late number, a paper in which is clearly and simply explained the elementary character of original law, as exemplified in the history of various nations. By degrees, as the political and social existence of peoples become developed, their codes grow complicated and obscure, and a well-defined knowledge of the law is rendered impossible, in consequence of its volume and frequent self-conflict. At length all this cumbrous and useless machinery is thrown aside by the progress of civilization, oral pleading takes the place of written petition, and judicial proceedings are at once simplified and improved. This is the logic of the writer in the *Russian Messenger*, and in applying the moral to the present requirements of the Empire, under the development which is rapidly taking place in its people and institutions, he forcibly urges that without a clear, concise and equitable administration of justice all other reforms of a national bearing are out of the question. To be efficacious the measures proposed should be energetically carried into effect. It is believed that no danger would result to the existing order of things from the adoption of this radical policy, but, on the contrary, that such a course would strengthen the Government, and exercise a salutary influence upon all classes of the people.

The Russian journals contain details of new successes gained by the left wing of the army in the Caucasus, and the "pacification" (*Anglice*, annexation) of a large piece of territory. The conquest of the Province of Chatoy has enabled the population, which, for many years, has submitted to the yoke of the Chieftain, SCHAMYL, to manifest their gratitude and loyalty to their new rulers. *Tout ce qui est nouveau est beau.* Deputations from all the surrounding country have flocked to the camp of the victorious Russian General to demand aid and protection against the Iman, and offering their coöperation to his enemies. SCHAMYL has fought obstinately for a long time, manfully disputing every inch of ground gained by the invaders; but if the reports be true, himself and his followers will probably soon be exterminated, or driven into their impenetrable mountain fastnesses, to die at last of famine. In the newly conquered Province, it is intended immediately to construct a system of roads and fortified posts, which will consolidate and establish upon a firm basis the Russian domination in a country which was entirely under the rule of SCHAMYL only a few months ago. The Summer campaign of 1858 having thus closed with these decided successes to Russian arms, it is hoped that a new era will soon be opened in the Caucasus, and that military operations will give way to influences more progressive and civilizing.

Meanwhile, the Winter is rapidly hurrying upon us, in St. Petersburg. We have already had a light fall of snow, and the mercury has several times manifested a strong inclination to get down in the neighborhood of zero. The navigation of the Gulf of Finland is not yet closed, but, no doubt, will be a fort night or three weeks hence, and then Jack Frost will take up his residence with us, on a lease of six months. Petersburg will cease to be a seaport, and we shall suddenly be thrown a thousand versts further off from Berlin and Vienna. Travelers from this region to the capital of the neighboring Kingdom, instead of making the trip in three days, by the good steamers (though dirty) *Vladimir* or *Prussian Eagle*, will soon be obliged to book themselves for a dreary journey of five days and five nights, in sledges and horrible stages, sometimes over bleak deserts of snow and ice, sometimes through oceans of mud, to the Prussian frontier. Worst of all for us who are here and have no idea of attempting to run a blockade of the elements, our letters and papers from the West will reach us three days later than at present. So you see we have good reasons for looking forward with impatience to the auspicious day when railroads to Konigsberg and Warsaw shall be finished. *Then*, our communication with western Europe will be more rapid, even in mid-Winter, than it is now in Summer by the Neva, the Gulf of Finland and the treacherous Baltic. But, two years is a long, long time to wait, and I fear before they expire my patience will be exhausted. *Apropos* of railroads, the company which has undertaken the construction of all the new lines, some months ago ordered to be built, in France, a number of magnificent cars for the use of the Emperor. These cars were lately shipped at Havre, I believe, on board a steamer bound for Cronstadt. A rumor has been current here for some days past, that the vessel has been wrecked; but as the papers do not mention the matter, it is to be hoped that the report is without foundation.

There is a loud complaint amongst the inhabitants of the Capital, that money is scarce and the cost of living gradually increasing. These murmurs are not without just reasons, and some of them very grave and demoralizing ones. The Pro-Russian Party, violently opposed to every innovation from abroad, ascribes the misfortune to the adoption of foreign customs, and the importation of foreign luxuries—particularly the latter, which drain the country of its gold, without furnishing any benefit in exchange. My own opinion is that it is partially the effect of the financial revulsion of eighteen months ago in the United States, which operated with terrible effect upon all the Western nations of Europe, (some of which have by no means yet recovered from the shock,) and has now reached Russia. Still, there is no doubt that the extravagance and dissipation of the wealthier classes here, have largely contributed to bring about a state of affairs which must, in many cases, lead to absolute destruction. The Russian is essentially a pleasure worshiper; the more so, that in umerous phases, pleasure is new to him. He is easily dazzled by novelty, and in his thirst for pastime, rushes to the worst extreme, gallops down the hill, and finds ruin at the bottom. It is not many years since the Parisian lorette first made her appearance in St. Petersburg. *Now*, the name of these abandoned, but fascinating women is legion, and the constant cry is, still they come—knowing, as they do, that fortune attends them. They are to be seen in all places of public resort, openly jostling the respectable portion of their sex. Some of these creatures, arrived here almost without shoes, now tread upon ermine, and loll upon gilded sofas in their boxes at the opera, surrounded by a throng of suitors, who come, perhaps, to solicit their "protection" in obtaining some sinecure or office of trust. The finest horses, the most elegant equipages, to be seen daily driving up and down the New Prospect, belong most frequently to some one of these Aspasias, finishing the ruin of a wild young nobleman, or the heir of some rich merchant. The evening parties of these women are not only frequented by giddy youths but often by grave old gentlemen, belonging to the best society. All this is, certainly, very alarming, and speaks significantly of Russian taste and morality; but one can, nevertheless, scarcely avoid laughing at the efforts made by Camille to enforce the observance of the most scrupulous etiquette on these occasions, and the semblance of the severest virtue. Some of these notorious persons have even succeeded in inducing the sons of wealthy noblemen to marry them; and one of them at this very moment sets herself up as a patroness of the fine arts, and intends, this Winter, to open a literary club at her house! Many of your readers will hardly be able to comprehend these brief allusions to a class entirely unknown, I believe, in our own country. With us, there are but two descriptions of women—the pure and the corrupt. Here, and everywhere else in Europe, with the exception of England, there is a sort of intermediate class, called, in the language of the country in which the distinction originated, the *demi-monde*, consisting of women utterly depraved, but many of whom are beautiful in person, educated, graceful and apparently refined. They are freely admitted to all public places, sit in the first tiers of theatres, dine at the *tables d'hôte* of the hotels, and return the street salutations of well-bred and highly respectable gentlemen. What wonder, then, that immorality should be so rife in all the great Continental cities, when such an "institution" as this forms so prominent an element of society? Never was this feature so rife in the history of Russia, France and Germany, as now. Such monstrous moral corruption does not escape denunciation, but exposure of the evil seems only to confirm and extend it. French dramas, written for the avowed purpose of holding the system up to public reprobation, have no effect but to increase the ranks of this dangerous class. "La Dame aux Camélias," "Le Demi-Monde," "Les Filles de Marbre," "Les Lionnes Pauvres," produce the same pernicious fascination with crime (though of another nature), as "Jack Sheppard" and "Rinaldo Rinaldini" have done, for many years past, upon the youth of England and our own country. This, however, is one of those cancers upon the face of society, which will in time cure itself, or give way to some new disease.

Absentees from St. Petersburg during the past Summer, and now returning from abroad, or from the interior of the empire, are greatly surprised to find rents and provisions increased in price between forty and fifty per cent. The principal reason of this augmentation is said to be a combination of monopolists, who have agreed among themselves to fleece the community at large. It is well known that a few individuals have lately become owners of many of the most available buildings in the city, and little doubt is entertained of a secret agreement among them to raise the rents of shops, apartments, &c. Of course the shopkeepers make up the difference by selling their merchandise at higher rates; and, after all, the principal sufferers are the minor employes of the Government, of whom there are great numbers here, and other poor people, who earn no more than before. The consequence is that, in order to make both ends meet, these starvelings see no other way but bribery and theft. So they plunge their hands deeper than ever into the coffers of the State and the pockets of applicants for official favor. Among the number of monopolists to whom I have alluded, there is one, in particular, who is said to be proprietor of forty large houses, and who is accused of having lately ejected many poor families. In order to hold such meanness and inhumanity up to public contempt, without incurring any penalty for a legal libel, an ingenious device has been hit upon, viz., to publish twice a month a complete list of vacant lodgings, shops, &c., with the rents demanded and the *name of the landlord*. By this means, the cormorants will be exposed, without a hope of revenge. It might not be a bad idea to try this plan in some of our own large cities.

The Emperor has at length formally determined not to authorize the prolongation of the farming-out system, after the expiration of the present term in 1863. In a previous letter I described in detail the manner in which the sale of liquor is farmed out to individuals throughout the Empire, the eagerness with which the contracts were sought at the late auction, the immense sum realized by Government from the sale, and the terrible scourge the whole system is to the country. The Emperor has decided that the millions the treasury derives from this monopoly do not compensate for the demoralization produced by it upon the people, and that it is his duty to abolish the evil. The journals abound with articles upon the subject, and public notice is again strongly attracted to it. In view of the Emperor's resolution, it will be the task of the Department of the Treasury to elaborate, in the course of the next four years, a new system of taxes upon alcoholic beverages, and endeavor to bring about a change compatible with the development of education and civilization in Russia. In order that this duty may be satisfactorily and successfully discharged, two things are essential: the concurrence of the influential classes, and the hearty coöperation of the Press—the latter above all. Official examinations and inquiries are doubtless of utility, but they rarely exhaust the subject, and there generally remains some portion of the question untouched, which it is the mission of the Press to develop and discuss. With the assistance of the great lever, and acting in concert with it, the Government can scarcely fail to find, in the ample time afforded for preparation, some good means of remedying this gigantic plague-spot. It therefore becomes the duty of every Russian writer who seeks the advancement of his country, to contribute all in his power to the elucidation of a question fraught with such momentous interest to the future welfare of Russia and her sixty millions of people.

Madame BOSIO, the *prima donna* of our Italian Opera, and well known a few years ago in the United States, has appeared in the *Traviata*, and the *Barbiere di Sevriglia*. She is now considered one of the first *soprani*—if not *the* first—in Europe. I remember very well having heard her, in New York, seven or eight years ago, with SALVI, BADIALI and other favorites. BOSIO seems to have little changed since that time, except, perhaps, a trifle more of *embonpoint* in person, and increased power and beauty of voice. She would now, I think, create a furore amongst you; but her position here is too good to admit of a possibility of her return to the United States for some time to come. In the singing lesson of the "Barber," Madame BOSIO introduced an air by the Russian composer, VARLAMOFF, with great effect,—judging by the plaudits of the "natives." RONCONI made his first appearance, this season, as *Figaro*. His acting is magnificent, as usual; but his voice is nearly entirely gone, and he transforms most of the music of the part into recitative. MARINI (another New-York favorite) sang the part of *Bartolo* finely, but the St. Petersburgers compare him disparagingly with LABLACHE, their late unequalled basso. I presume CARL FORMES will come here next year.

Notwithstanding the advanced season, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, has left for Italy, by sea, in the Imperial steamer, the *Gremiatschy*. The Emperor went down to Cronstadt, to take leave of his brother. The Imperial family has now gone to Gatchina, on the Warsaw road, 40 miles from the capital, there to remain until the middle of November.

City Defaulters Again—Reply to Mr. Oakley's Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of that great army of martyrs, the property-holders of this City, I have paid strict attention to the various revelations of fraud and defalcation made by Street-Commissioner COOPER to the Common Council; and I confess myself largely indebted to that officer for knowing "how the money goes," and having pretty correct suspicions as to the "weasels" who have popped or pocketed it.

Now, without in the least wishing to impugne the official integrity of Mr. WALTER OAKLEY, and assuring him that he will find numerous sympathizers in his expressed "regret" for ever having held an office under the City Government,—I would like to call your attention to a few facts more concise and explicit than his very loosely-worded protestations of conscientious action. I would refer him more especially to a report transmitted by Mr. COOPER to the Common Council on the 11th of June last.

From that report it appears that Mr. J. A. LIBBY collected $85,723 90, which has not been paid over as provided by law to the City Chamberlain. That Mr. WALTER OAKLEY stands in the same position to the tune of $70,527 80; while Mr. H. N. SHERWOOD has a mere modest $49,013 51 inscribed against his name.

These gentlemen, as Deputy Collectors, were required to pay over the funds collected by them to the Collector of Assessments, Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, and to take his receipts for such payments. It is quite possible, therefore, that they may have done so; but if they *have*, the conduct of Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY in removing their receipt-books from the Street Department is lamentably at variance with the desire expressed by one of them to preserve a "good reputation."

These gentlemen claim, it seems, to be entitled to 2½ per cent. on the full face of the Assessment Lists placed in their hands for collection, whether collected or not! In private life we know well what would be said to such pretensions; but granting them the full force of the argument, if such it be, the allowance can only affect the quantity and not the quality of their defalcation. All they *claim*, according to the report published in your paper of the 12th of June last, would but amount to $87,229 54, leaving still a deficiency in the Treasury of money collected by them and not paid over to the amount of $117,035 67. I cannot see how Mr. OAKLEY's statement helps either himself or his partners. Apply these positions to a commission merchant and see how he would stand.

But the worst features in this case, as regards Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY, is the abstraction of their receipt books from the public records of the Street Department. Messrs. LIBBY and SHERWOOD removed their "condensers" from the office; Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY, their receipt books.

If Mr. OAKLEY be so anxious to preserve his good reputation, why does he refuse to produce Collector TAYLOR's receipts for every dollar collected by him from the public as Mr. TAYLOR's deputy? The same with regard to Mr. LIBBY—only a little more so—as the "condenser" likewise has been removed in this second case.

There are certainly statutes—or, if not, there ought to be—for the recovery of public books and papers. Why have they not been put in force? Has the Corporation Counsel no voice in the matter? Either Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR or Messrs. LIBBY and OAKLEY may be unjustly injured, and no one can know the right horse or horses to saddle until those receipt books are produced.

In conclusion let all these people be sued on their bonds, as you originally suggested, and then, to defend themselves and their securities, their vouchers must be forthcoming. Let the thimbles be lifted, one by one, until the little joker is finally discovered. No one, outside of Mr. OAKLEY's family, will rejoice more heartily than the writer to find that Mr. OAKLEY has really no cause to regret his ever having held office under the City Government. I enclose you my card, and am ONE OF THE BADLY BLED.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

The Naval Retiring Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Oct. 28 was published an article mentioning certain changes in the Navy, which, it was said, would prevent the necessity of appointing a new Retiring Board to "weed the Navy of the incompetent drones who had fastened themselves upon it." I suppose you mean, by "incompetent drones," the competent ones, just as we say such a person is a competent or incompetent editor or teacher, meaning that he does or does not fulfill his duties with satisfaction. Otherwise it might be said that the real "idlers" of the Navy are those who were left behind on the active list.

You will agree with me that it is not fair to strike a man when he is down. You, no doubt, know that many of the officers who were dropped or retired by the Retiring Board have since been restored to the active list by the Courts. LEVY, a dropped Captain and a better fellow than is generally supposed, now commands the largest sloop-of-war in commission in the Navy. CHAUNCEY, a dropped Commander, now commands the largest steamer in the Navy. OGDEN, a dropped Commander, is just ordered to a sloop-of-war. Several other dropped and retired officers, of various grades, are now actively employed. Commodore STEWART, who was put upon the retired list, has been continued in the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Commodore SMITH, retired, was, and is, continued in the Bureau of Docks and Yards, and is now, by the Courts, on the active list. MAURY—I need not name MAURY, because I am sure, as an editor and a man of some information, you must have watched his course. I believe the only avowed objection to MAURY, by any of the Board, was, that he had given up too much of his time to science, and yet it was on record that, during the war with Mexico, he applied to go afloat. MAFFIT, I might mention, retired, but, kept in his command, has since been restored to the active list. I saw by the papers the other day, that BRADY, a most serviceable master, is restored to his old berth in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. *Ex pede Herculem.*

The fact is, the whole reserved measure was, in the language of the day, a humbug. It promoted a good many impatient officers, but I doubt, very much, whether it improved the Navy. You can readily imagine what opinion the young officers of the Navy entertain of the old ones when they reflect upon the manner in which they performed that duty. The law required that a careful examination should be made into the character of each officer, and yet, we know, that only some fifteen or twenty minutes, on an average, could have been given to each case. Was such conduct calculated to benefit the Navy? They call it "action," the "action" of the Reserved Board. Call it by its proper name, and it appears in all its hideousness. Had the Board kept on till they got to themselves, they might have found that they, too, were not "without sin." Army officers, it is said, who were, at one time, in favor of a retired list, now fear the measure, lest it should result as disastrously to them as it did to the Navy.

You speak of midshipmen. At the time the *Sabine* sailed, I believe, there were some ninety midshipmen afloat in the practice ship. Is that the best system? Would it not be better for those lads to finish with their books, first, and then go afloat in the regular cruisers? Would they not be likely to learn faster? At one time the army used to send out the cadets on a Summer excursion, but, for good reasons, I suppose, they have abolished the practice. The Navy ought not, in any respect, to be behind the Army, and it will not, provided they pursue the proper course.

TAR.

Election of School Officers—The Bible in the Schools.

At the ensuing charter election for this City, to be held on the first Tuesday of December, a number of school officers will be elected in every Ward, to supply vacancies; and it is of importance to *tax-payers*, but much more important to the parents of *sixty thousand* children who attend the public schools, that proper men should be selected to preside over the schools at which their children are to receive not only an *intellectual* education, but what is of more consequence, should receive a *moral* tone and direction of *character*, which is to stamp and mark for life the future *man* and *woman*.

It is important to the tax-payer to have the *one million one hundred and sixty* thousand dollars which is annually disbursed in this City to build and support our public schools, *honestly* and *economically* disbursed; but it is of infinitely more importance to him as a parent, that his child, (male or female,) upon whom he doats with a parent's love, and to whom he looks for his future *comfort* and *happiness*, should have his or her moral faculties and character guided and developed, and moulded, under the influence and guidance of men of *character*, *education* and *energy*, who will not only see that the *teachers* do their duty, but will themselves attend upon these children in their class-rooms, and from their own lips instil into the minds of this vast mass of children such principles of morality, honor and virtue as will show their good fruits at the fire-side of their parents when they return to their homes, and in the elevation of their character when they are launched upon the world and act their part in the battle of life.

I put it to the *parents* of those *sixty thousand children*, whether they see to it that proper school officers are placed over their children? Parents, by *whom* are the school officers nominated? *Who* takes the trouble to have two sets of ballots printed, for school officers, which are thrust in your face at the polls, from which you must make your selection? They are professed, trading *politicians*; most of them young men who have no children themselves to educate, and who select for school officers men of their own stamp, who seek a nomination as a *stepping-stone* to political preferment. Parents, the school officers in many of the Wards are now selected *as* politicians *by* politicians—by political clubs, who hold their meetings in *porter-houses* and *grog-shops*. Is it a wonder that men so selected should exercise their authority in a *Christian* country, by excluding the Bible and, along with it, *Christianity*, from the school-rooms which they can control?

I wish the public to understand this Bible question, and not to be misled by erroneous impressions of it. There are *two hundred and seven* different departments of the public schools in this City, apportioned among the different Wards. In only *twelve* of them is the Bible omitted—those are in schools belonging to the *Fourth*, *Sixth* and *Fourteenth* Wards; rather a *Godless* territory comprised within the radius of half a mile, taking the *Five Points* for a centre. The remedy for this wrong lies in the *people* of those Wards—in the *parents* of the children who attend those schools. That remedy is, to throw off the shackles of party in those Wards, and to unite in *putting out* those school officers who *exclude* the Bible, and *put in* those who know its *value* and *its influence*, and *will restore* it. If the parents of those Wards will do their duty to their children, by selecting, under an organization free from local politics, proper men, there will be no difficulty in restoring the Bible in those Wards, and in counteracting the influence of the *Five Points*.

This will prevent the subject from being one of general agitation in the City at large, and will also prevent *some* of the political parties of the day from riding into power on the *Bible*, and warring against their political adversaries, a religious crusade.

Any parent (whatever creed or form of Christian faith he may profess) who will vote to deprive his children of the *sweet influence* of Christian education—who will stop his children from listening to the beautiful lessons of duty and morality (to say nothing else) which are taught in the Tes aments, and from thanking God in their beautiful morning prayer for the protection of the past night, and asking for his blessing on the coming day, must either be led away by some blind fanaticism, or be a man who sets no value on things beyond this life.

I have for nine years, (during which time I have been a school officer of the Eighteenth Ward,) as often as I could spare the time, attended the morning opening of its several schools, and when I have begun the day by uniting with these little children in pouring out their morning prayer, and chanting their morning hymn, I have come away refreshed, and as it were purified from the great realities of daily life. I tell those who have never witnessed it, that it is a beautiful sight to see a *thousand* hands of innocent children clasped in prayer—a *thousand little eyes* raised and elevated to Heaven above, and in lisping accents asking for God's blessing on their heads, and for strength to exercise to others the Christian charities of life, which form the Christian's character.

Such is the manner of daily opening *one hundred and ninety-seven* of our Public Schools. In my own Ward, where we have both Catholics and Protestants, and in the great majority of the Wards of this City the greatest harmony, unanimity and good feeling exist on *this*, as well as on every other subject connected with the school. The *system* is a noble one; it is munificently endowed by the large sums taxed for its yearly supporting; it is working great good for the rising generation; it is the *conservative element* for the political degradation of this City. Let parents look to it, that its usefulness be not destroyed or endangered by political *intrigue*, by *sectarian fanaticism*, or by *social infidelity*.

J. W. G.

No. 17 Gramercy-park.

A GREAT RASCAL FINALLY CAUGHT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following: An officer of the Baltimore Police reached this city yesterday with a requisition for a fugitive, who is under indictment for bigamy, and who has passed hereabouts as "Dr. W. H. Emmett" but whose real name is ISRAEL A. LEON. Some years ago the scamp married a young lady in New-York, when he was only seventeen years of age, and after living with her a while, drove her to a life of prostitution by his ill-treatment. He then went to Baltimore, where he married another girl, representing himself as owning a residence in New-York worth $9,000. The father of his new wife was suspicious that all was not right, and accompanied the newly-wedded couple to New-York, where all three put up at a hotel, LEON giving as an excuse for not going directly to his residence, that it might not perhaps be in order. He started out to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of his bride, but failed to return. He was subsequently arrested and taken back to Baltimore upon a charge of bigamy. After a time he induced an innocent citizen to go upon his bail bond for $2,000, and he was liberated from jail. Soon after he "turned up" in this neighborhood, and one day visited the Fifth-street horse market, with a fine horse and wagon, which he offered for sale at so low a figure as to excite suspicion. But he put on airs, presented his card, "Dr. EMMETT, Dentist," &c., and finally called upon a farmer of Kentucky to establish his character. All the latter could say was that "he had been fixing teeth round his neighborhood," but knew nothing more of him. He was finally sent to Harrison County, Ky., and about two weeks ago was sentenced to the Frankfort Penitentiary for a term of six years, for horse-stealing.

PERSONAL.

The Executors of the will of the Hon. John M. Niles have paid over to the City Treasurer of New-Haven, Conn., the sum of $20,000, devised by Mr. Niles as a fund, the interest of which is to be annually expended in assisting the heads of families, especially poor widows, in the payment of rents and the purchase of fuel—under a Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

The Newark *Mercury* announces the return to that city of the Rev. J. S. Joralemon and wife, missionaries to China. They reached New-York on Wednesday in the bark *Algonquin*, after a long and tedious passage of nearly six months from Shanghae.

The Senior class of Amherst College have engaged a Photographer to take the portraits of the whole class, 50 in number; the aggregate number of the pictures to be taken being 5,000.

Commodore Charles Stewart has applied to be relieved from the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, preparatory to resigning his commission in the United States Navy.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford, furnished fifty poor families in Boston with turkeys and pumpkin pies, of the best quality, for a Thanksgiving dinner Nov. 25.

The Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver his Washington Oration at Newburg, N. Y.

James B. Clay has sold the residence of Henry Clay, Ashland, for 200,000 acres of Texas land.

A banquet was given to Mr. D'Arcy McGee at Kingston, Canada, last week.

Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, is still confined to his bed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sad story is told by the Huntsville (Texas) *Item*: A Frenchman and his wife were recently found dead, near their residence at White Rock Shoals, on Trinity River. Some time this year the parties eloped from Louisiana, unwedded. They took a place on the river, and turned their attention to stock-raising. But rumor followed; it was whispered they were living in adultery, and a true bill was found at Sumpter Court, Trinity County. Prior to that, some few weeks, the husband having heard that something of the kind would occur, procured a license, and he and his wife went to Sumpter and were married. This, they thought, would put the question at rest. Not so. A true bill was found, and he came home fearfully excited. He and his wife were seen talking in a very earnest manner, just like the French; and after a while, the report of guns caused some of the neighbors to go and see what was the matter. They found only dead bodies.

Two life convicts in the State Prison of Michigan have died—a half breed, familiarly known as "Mackinaw," and Mrs. Mary Eno—both incarcerated for the crime of murder. "Mackinaw" has considerable celebrity for his daring and crime. His whole life was a series of crime and murder among the Indians and half breeds of Canada and the Upper Peninsula for years, until the crowning act, the murder of the Robinsons, engineers of a lake propeller, at Mackinaw, for which he was tried and sentenced to prison for life. Mrs. Eno was sent from Genessee County, some six years since, for the murder of her husband. We believe her accomplice, a hired man, was also sent at the same time, and is still an inmate of the solitary prison.

A bottle, which has been performing a sea voyage, is mentioned by the New-Orleans *Picayune*. It was picked up at Brazos Santiago, and on being opened was found to contain a document showing that it was thrown overboard from H. B. M. ship *Arachne*, V. D. Inglefield commanding, on the 6th July, 1857, in latitude 190° 10' north and longitude 79° 25' west—that is, in the Caribbean Sea, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Little Cayman, or between Jamaica and Cuba. The paper will be sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, in obedience to the request printed on the document itself.

In the return of indigent children supported by the town of Taunton, recently made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the overseers certify that "Elizabeth Drayton was eleven years old on the 24th day of May, 1858, and became the mother of Horace White Drayton, on the 1st day of February, 1858, three months and twenty-four days before she was eleven years old," and on the 30th of September of the present year the mother and child were living at the public charge in the town of Taunton, Mass.

A severe hurricane passed over a portion of Coryelle County, Texas, on the night of the 3d November. It was only about 100 yards wide, at the commencement, and widened as it lengthened in its furious course. Trees and rocks were torn from the ground and carried to an incredible distance. Everything was swept before it. On Rainey's Creek, seven or eight houses were swept to the ground, and one or two carried off. Several persons were slightly injured. The direction of the storm was north of East.

The public schools of Philadelphia require, for 1859, $572,196 for current expenses, and $146,300 for the erection of new school-houses. The High Sch ol has 516 students, all but 14 of whom are females. One Normal School has 429 pupils. The total average attendance at all the schools is 56,616.

James Cowles, an old and wealthy resident of Farmington, Conn., killed himself, Nov. 20, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was laboring under partial derangement. He was worth $150,000, and his property was in the best possible shape.

There are 578 students in the various departments of Yale College, divided as follows: In Theology, 21; Law, 33; Medicine, 34; Philosophy and Arts, 36; Seniors, 104; Juniors, 112; Sophomores, 106; Freshmen, 134.

The Mortara case is under discussion in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in a series of papers from the pen of the Rev. Isaac Leeser. Minister of the Jewish congregation of Beth El Emeth, of Philadelphia.

The first anniversary of the noonday businessmen's prayer meetings at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, Nov. 23, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

A destructive fire occured at Milton, Mass., Nov. 24. The storehouse connected with Tileston & Hollingworth's paper mill was destroyed. Loss $20,000; one-half insured.

The plea for a writ of error in the case of McMahon, the Newark murderer, has been denied, and the culprit will be executed on the 12th of January.

Snow lies 18 inches deep at Lake Superior. The Upper Lakes were visited by a storm of unexampled severity, last week.

The Chenango Canal, north of Hamilton, has been frozen over for several days, so as to prevent entirely the moving of boats in that vicinity.

The murderer, Jacobi, has been convicted for killing his wife at Pittsburg.

The Jews of St. Louis have held an indignation meeting in reference to the Mortara affair.

Postmaster Phelps and his two daughters, arrested in Ohio for mail robbery, have been held to bail in Philadelphia. No defence was offered.

DOINGS OF THE NEGRO EMPEROR.—The *Chronique Parisienne* contains the following facetious story: "The Emperor FAUSTIN I., who imitates France in all things, and has, like her, princes, marshals, dukes, counts, colleges and universities, recently resolved to establish an academy of forty members, like the world-renowned French Academy. But it was not easy to select the forty, every inhabitant of the empire who could write his own name thinking himself qualified. So his Majesty decreed that 3,000 of his subjects who possessed the reputation of being the most lettered of all, should on a given day assemble at his palace and be subjected to a literary test. When they were collected, he announced that the test was the writing of the word *citron*, and that those who made no error in the spelling, should be members of the Academy. Pens, ink, and paper were brought; each of the 3,000 people wrote the word, and the judges of the land and the bench of bishops were charged to examine the 3,000 papers. They proclaimed that 39 only of the candidates had written the word correctly—that is, with a C, the remaining 2,961 having used an S. "Only thirty-nine," cried the Emperor, "and we want forty. Well, I will be the fortieth member myself." "Sire," cried the judges, "your Majesty will no doubt deign to submit to the test?" "Of course," exclaimed Faustin, and in a large bold hand he wrote Xitron with an X. The judges looked puzzled for a moment, and then, after glancing at each other, proclaimed that his Majesty had passed triumphantly through the ordeal. The Emperor was thereupon proclaimed, amidst the enthusiasm of the assemblage, a member of the Academy. "And I will be perpetual secretary, too," added his Imperial Majesty, with pardonable vanity.

A MARRIED MAN ELOPING WITH A YOUNG LADY.—The Hartford *Courant*, Nov. 22, says: "The facts of a recent elopement in this city have been in our possession for several days past, but have been previously withheld at the request of parties interested. We now give them, believing that secrecy in the matter is no longer possible: Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, a carpenter, belonging to Rocky Hill, where he has a wife and child, has been working for some time past at Col. COLT's. He boarded with AMBROSE L. PRATT, No. 59 Wethersfield-avenue, where he formed the acquaintance and secured the affections of Mr. PRATT's daughter, a beautiful and interesting young lady of seventeen years. Last week Monday, Mr. WHITE made a pretence of going to Rocky Hill, while Miss PRATT left home, as she said, to make a visit upon some friends at Middletown. Neither of them returning, inquiries were set on foot, and the guilty parties were traced to New-York, where all clue to them is lost. As WHITE has formerly lived in California, it is believed that they have fled thither

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE COMET.—At a meeting of the Connecticut Academy, on Wednesday evening, Professor NORTON communicated the results of a recent mathematical investigation into the physical condition of the Head of a Comet. He has succeeded in establishing that the particles of the nebulous envelope of the head are in a state of continued movement like those of the tail; that they are first expelled from the nucleus by a force decreasing in the same proportion that the square of their distance from its centre increases, and subsequently urged back, to form the tail, by the repulsive force of the sun. He has investigated the orbits of the repelled particles, and find that they are all tangent to a certain parabolic, or nearly parabolic surface, which accordingly forms the bounding surface of the head, of which the tail is but the continuation. He showed that by the closer proximity of the orbits at certain parts of the head, and by their intersections at other parts, certain observed luminous appearances are produced, some of which, as seen through telescopes, are very curious

PASSPORTS TO NICARAGUA.—On account of the statements made by some of those who sought to sail to Nicaragua in the *Alice Painter*, from Mobile, that they were furnished with passports by Senor YRISSARI, the Nicaraguan Minister, that gentleman has notified the State Department that since the publication of his notice of the 27th of October, respecting passports, up to the 20th inst., he had issued passports only to nineteen persons, all of whom were to go by the steamer *Washington* from New-York on the 16th of November and the 6th of December.—*Washington Star, Nov. 24.*

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE—IMPORTANT EXPLANATIONS.—As there seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of the Press with reference to the Government's future connection with the enterprise of running a California line across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, we may not inappropriately explain that some time since the Post-Office Department contracted with one of the two companies claiming the proprietorship of the route, to carry a semi-monthly mail between New-Orleans and Ventosa Bay, on the Pacific side, or up to San Francisco, for $250,000, if delivered to the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at the former place—Ventosa Bay—or for $280,000 if carried all the way to San Francisco by the Tehuantepec Company. The pay is to commence with the commencement of the service, and the contract is to terminate in October next, when all the California ocean-wise mail contracts expire. Up to this time *no mail service has been performed over the Tehuantepec route*, so far as known at the Department. The telegraph, however, states that the trip has been made through in fifteen days from San Francisco to New-Orleans. In the absence of confirmatory information, it strikes us that this telegraphic dispatch does not state the fact. That is, that no positive communication betweeen San Francisco and New-Orleans has been made in fifteen days; for if we are not greatly mistaken, the public have not been favored with a word of the California news only fifteen days old that should have been published by the New-Orleans Press and telegraphed North. Whenever the line may really be opened, the contract mentioned above will doubtless go into effect.—*Washington Star.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 2097, 3936, 4146, 4468, 4479, 4488, 4986, 5011, 5166, 5203, 5271, 5299, 5778, 5788, 5758, 5796, 5798, 5861, 5863, 5892, 5906, 5923, 5924. *Part II.*—Same as for Wednesday, the 24th inst., with the following causes added: Nos. 3404, 856, 2482, 2214, 740, 1906.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 100, 147, 691, 692, 697, 698, 699, 700, 703, 706, 708, 713, 716, 717, 716, 719, 720, 722, 727, 728, 730, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 748, 749, 750.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Court was opened this morning by Judge NELSON, who stated to the Bar, on inquiry, that he could not tell as yet whether he should take up the argument calendar while he was here, which would be till Friday of next week, as the Jury calendar, which would be first called, might take up all the time.

On application of the District-Attorney, the case of the crew of the *Haidee*, indicted for slave-trading, was set down for trial to-morrow morning.

Mr. Sedgwick also stated to the Court that the statute required these men to be tried in the district where they were apprehended, or into which they were first brought; that one of them, named Mauricio, being in Boston, the Marshal went on there with the warrant, and stating to the man that he had a warrant for him, the man voluntarily accompanied him to New-York, where that warrant was quashed and a new one issued under which he was apprehended. Mr. Sedgwick said that these facts might raise a question whether the man should be tried here or in Boston, which he desired to submit to the Court, having no choice himself whether he should be tried here or remanded to Massachusetts.

Judge NELSON said the proceeding looked rather like getting round the statute, and it was his impression that the man would have to be remanded, but he desired to think it over more before he decided the question finally. Mr. Joachimssen, counsel for Mauricio, stated that his client had no desire to raise the point, but preferred to be tried here.

The Jury were then called and discharged till to-morrow morning.

The Court was occupied during the rest of the day with a motion for an injunction in the case of *Wood vs. McNeise*, involving the right to a patent for a manner of constructing stove ovens, in which Mr. Goddard appeared for complainant, and Mr. Keller for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gould.

Burr Wakeman vs. *Daniel D. Winant, Dennis Harris, Wm. K. Winant, The Island City Bank, S. A. Pierce and others.*—This action was brought by plaintiff, a stockholder, to recover for frauds in getting up the Webster Insurance Company, representing the capital to have been paid in, when, in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gazzaniga's Benefit—Robert Le Diable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Blue and Cherry—Going to the Bad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richelieu—Taming a Shrew.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Old and Young—French Spy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Professor Starr's Entertainments.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 3 P. M. of that day.

The German mail by the *Bavaria*, hence for Hamburg, on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

☞ Mr. H. E. Church, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night.

The New-Orleans papers of the 20th inst., contain an advertisement which indicates that another Nicaraguan emigration movement is on foot in that city. Persons who are desirous of joining a company bound to Nicaragua are directed to apply within a certain time, though no directions are given as to whom application is to be made. Meantime the company of "emigrants" at Mobile are still detained, and it is believed that they will not be allowed to depart in any event.

The thirteenth Overland Mail from San Francisco arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday night, bringing advices from the Pacific Coast to the 29th of October. There is very little additional news. The expedition against the hostile Indians in Carson Valley was under thorough organization, and operations would soon commence. All Americans who had emigrated to Fraser River, who were desirous of returning, and were unable to do so from a want of means, were offered a free passage to California by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. From Sonora, we have a reiteration of the statement that Gandara has again taken the field against Pesquiera. He has a force of 5,000 men, and Pesquiera was drafting men to meet him.

The Washington *Star* corrects a misapprehension in reference to the Tehuantepec route. Up to this time no mail service has been performed over that line. A contract is already made, which will go into effect when the route shall have been really opened for regular service.

The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French forces, and its occupation by the British, was celebrated yesterday at Pittsburgh with great spirit. A procession paraded the streets, consisting of the military of the City and neighborhood, representatives of the various trades, and the civic societies, firemen, &c. Addresses were delivered on the site of the old fort, by various prominent men. Business was entirely suspended.

The celebration of Evacuation Day yesterday passed off with only one accident, but that was of a serious nature. Gen. Paez, who had been invited to review the troops, was seriously injured by the fall of his horse upon him. His foot was badly crushed, and one of his legs was lacerated. Medical aid was immediately procured, but the attending physicians state that the accident may prove of a serious character, should inflammation occur. This accident will undoubtedly delay the departure of the General for Venezuela for some days. He proposed to leave on Saturday. The military parade was remarkably fine, and the day was favorable for the display. The troops were reviewed by Gov. King and Mayor Tiemann.

The first game of the great Chess Match between the Athenæum Club of Philadelphia, and the New-York Chess Club was concluded last evening at 9 o'clock—a drawn game. Congratulatory messages were interchanged, and mutual thanks were returned to the American Telegraph Company for the facilities afforded them in conducting the moves. The operators were highly complimented for the accuracy and celerity with which they played their part of the game. The second game will be commenced as soon as the Committee can confer and fix the time.

Three Jews—two of them occupying high places in the Synagogue, and known as the Rabbi Asch and the Rabbi Rosenthall—have been arrested in this City, on an accusation supported by the leading Rabbi of the Jews in this City, charging them with acting as agents of the Prussian, Hamburg and Saxony Lotteries. Sergeant Birney, with a portion of the Mayor's Squad, "descended" on the residences of the accused, Wednesday night, and arrested two of them. One Rabbi was seized in the Synagogue, in Allen-street, where he was engaged in religious exercises, before a congregation of some 300 or 400 persons. The Jews were greatly excited, and denounced the incursion into their temple, and the audacity of the person who had accused their priest of wrong-doing. One of the accused was not arrested till yesterday morning, when all three were brought before the Mayor, and admitted to bail in $1,000.

An investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of Dr. Gaillardet was commenced yesterday, before Recorder Barnard. Several witnesses were examined, but as the examination was strictly private, we delay the publication of the testimony, that the ends of justice may not be prejudiced by premature disclosure of the results which have thus far been reached. It was rumored, yesterday, in the City, that Dr. Gaillardet had been arrested at the Niagara Suspension Bridge, but on inquiry at the Police Head-Quarters, we were unable to verify the rumor.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday Judge Nelson presiding, the case of the crew of the *Haidee*, indicted for Slave-trading, was set down for trial this morning.

Cotton was unusually active, yesterday, sales having been made of 6,000 bales. Prices advanced ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Breadstuffs were moderately inquired for, and the leading kinds were heavy. Groceries were in demand at uniform rates. Provisions exhibited less activity. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Arrival of a Hamburg Steamer.—The steamship *Bavaria*, which replaces the unfortunate *Austria* in the Hamburg line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning having sailed from Southampton on the 5th November.

Her news has been anticipated by two successive arrivals from Liverpool.

Acknowledgements.—The following amounts have been received for the relief of the Poor Bookkeeper, whose case was stated in the Times of Monday:

Already acknowledged	$19
From F.	3
From B.	2
From J. C. W.	2
From H.	3
Total	$59

The Pardoning Power.

We hope something will be done at the next session of the Legislature to regulate the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor. It is grossly abused, is exerted by fits and starts, without reason or method, and every year practically nullifies the law by turning loose on society criminals who have been justly convicted at great expense and after great trouble. We find it no easy matter, as everybody knows, to catch our criminals; and it is still harder to get them sentenced after they are caught. To have them liberated every month, without our even hearing or knowing why or wherefore, is—in the present State of "New-York Society"—more than flesh and blood can bear.

That the Governor should possess the power of pardoning persons at all, whom the Courts have sentenced in due form, is an anomaly in our system of government which should not have been allowed to exist so long. It is a servile copy of the royal prerogative in England, and was all very consistent and legally unobjectionable as long as the Governor here was the representative of the King at home. But the King in England, as the monarch in all monarchical countries, holds the right in virtue of the constitutional maxim that he is "the fountain of mercy and of honor." He is one of the original elements of which the State is composed, and not a creature of the organic law. Moreover, constitutionally, he is not responsible for any act done in the exercise of his prerogative. He may pardon a criminal just as he may make a lord, or a colonel, and no one has a right to ask the reason why. We have no such officer.

Our Governors are the creatures of the Constitution, and the servants of the State; their duties are strictly defined, and most of them are duties the performance of which is not merely permitted by the law, but positively enjoined. There is no sort of parallel between their position and that of a King, and no sort of reason either in law or expediency why they should be made absolute and irresponsible judges of the propriety of executing the sentences of the Courts. Whether or not a criminal is entitled to exemption, either in whole or in part, from the consequences which the law has annexed to an offence of which twelve men have pronounced him guilty, is a strictly judicial question, which should be decided in judicial fashion. The phrase, "Executive clemency," conveys an idea foreign and repugnant to our system of Government. It would be just as reasonable to leave the guilt or innocence of an accused person, and the measure and mode of punishing him, to the discretion of the Judge, as to leave the duration of the sentence to the whim, caprice or favor of the Governor. It would certainly be much more satisfactory, because the Judge would give reasons for his acts in open Court; the Governor never gives any reason at all.

Our inconsistency and absurdity in vesting such power in the Governor, is made apparent by the long list of other and vastly less important powers of which we have shorn him. The Revolution left him to us an officer of prodigious influence and importance, as became the King's Lieutenant. He had in his gift nearly every office in the State. In the Constitutions which have been formed since then we have successively deprived him of the appointing power in nearly every case in which the appointing power is worth having. The Port Wardens, Harbor Masters and Notaries Public, who now hold his commission, are miserable remnants of his former glory. Why, if it is not safe to trust him, even under the supervision of the Senate, with the appointment of a Sheriff or Justice of the Peace, is it safe or expedient to intrust him with the power of saving men from the gallows, or consigning them to it—of nullifying the action of the criminal Courts, and paralyzing the arm of the Police, without even giving a reason or assigning a motive, and without appeal or review?

In England, in spite of the divinity which hedges royalty, the public is not so badly off in this matter as we are. The pardoning power, though nominally in the hands of the Queen, of course, in reality, rests with the Home Secretary, who is a member of the House of Commons, and is liable to be called on in his seat for his reasons for remitting sentence in any case of unusual importance. But even under this guarantee for care and justice, the system is felt to be in the last degree unsatisfactory, and has of late years been the subject of loud and general complaints. The decisions of each Secretary of course differ, even where the grounds of the application for mercy are precisely similar, and the scandal is frequently presented with which we are here so familiar, of a man's being transported for life for precisely the same offence, commmitted under the same circumstances as that for which another has been duly hanged.

Our Governor can never be questioned on the subject of his pardons, and the law asks for no reasons at his hands. So that we are even, so far, worse off than the British. But he is also subject to a thousand corrupting influences to which the British Secretary is never exposed. The British criminal is generally a poor wretch for whom nobody in the world cares a straw or will speak a word. The American criminal is often an important member of a political party, whose heads will move heaven and earth on his behalf, and, if necessary, dog his footsteps from the washing of the gubernatorial face in the morning to the assumption of the gubernatorial nightcap at night. No official should be subjected to such cruel temptations as beset the Chief of a State like this when a notorious criminal like Barry is sentenced. There is hardly ever a Governor in the capital who would not gladly sacrifice the honor for the sake of getting rid of the annoyance attendant on applications for clemency; but they never will be rid of it, and never will escape a thousand temptations to swerve from their duty to the people of the State, in compliance with the harrowing importunity of the relatives of the culprit, or the bullying of his political associates, as long as the present system lasts. Where the life or liberty of a human being depends on the discretion of one man, and not on settled rules of law, every known avenue to the human heart or human head will of course be tried to the uttermost by those who are interested in his welfare. It is only law that can be deaf to entreaties.

We propose, therefore, that if it is deemed expedient to leave the pardoning power where it now resides, the Governor shall, in every case in which he remits or commutes a sentence, publish at length the reasons for his decision, just as a Judge does in giving judgment. It is even more necessary for the public to know why, after a solemn trial, a murderer is not hanged, or a brutal ravisher kept in prison, than why an indictment is quashed, or a verdict set aside. Better still would be the creation of a Court of Pardons—a sort of criminal equity, composed of two or three Judges—in which applications should be regularly filed, setting forth the circumstances of every kind which palliate the applicant's crime, or render his punishment excessive, and counsel regularly heard, and final judgment solemnly pronounced in the usual manner, in open court. Until something of this sort is done, be the Police ever so vigilant, or criminal Judges ever so faithful, we shall constantly have as at present to deplore iniquitous and shameful pardons, followed by a repetition of heinous crimes.

The Treaties with Japan.

In the chronicle of Japanese diplomacy the American treaties constitute the era of transition. The first period ran back to the Dutch and Portuguese traditions, embracing those humiliating terms upon which commercial nations were wont in other times to solicit traffic, where they were too weak to take it by violence—those stories of religious fanaticism, followed by persecution and apostacy, which furnish the school-geography with its woodcuts, and the popular mind with a ridiculous misapprehension of Japanese character and policy. This period handed down to its successor as sole relics one port of the empire open to the Dutch traders for a yearly visit, and a questionable statement that the price of this favor was an annual ceremony of trampling the cross performed by the Dutch officials. There was besides a sad story of the treatment experienced by a half dozen Russian sailors, who had met the double ill-fortune of a shipwreck and rigid captivity among that anomalous race. The world knew little else of Japan. Through the Dutch merchants some of its fragile manufactures made their way to occidental markets, furnishing patterns for extremely inadequate imitations and impositions, and exciting popular curiosity. The rest was a confused mass of travelers' tales, resulting in the idea that the Japanese were only a more bigoted and barbarous sort of Manchoo—wrapped in a more rigorous exclusiveness—a maritime China, with a sea-water substitute for walls.

It is barely four years ago that it occurred to the American Government to reduce this vague conception to the standard of nineteenth century facts. The return of a handful of shipwrecked Japanese sailors to their homes supplied the pretext; the Navy furnished a formidable squadron, with the late Commodore Perry to command it; and the cost passed easily through Congress in the annual Deficiency bill. Commodore Perry went to Japan. He negociated with statesmen of unspeakable names a treaty, known as the treaty of Kanagawa, solemnly executed at a place of that name on the 3d of March, 1854. The singleness of purpose which animated that gallant officer, joined with his lack of diplomatic skill, rendered his Convention a failure. He seems to have understood that, as his ostensible business was to return his half-dozen cast-aways to their homes, provision for the shipwrecked ought to constitute the leading object of his stipulations, and other points might reasonably assume a secondary position. The treaty with Kanagawa, therefore, abounds with as many securities for the comfort and freedom of shipwrecked mariners, as if the Japanese Archipelago were as near to our shores, and as constantly frequented by our ships, as the West Indian; or as if the treaty elsewhere opened intercourse so intimate as rendered such guarantees of the utmost importance. But for commerce little was done.

There was the addition of another port to the one already accessible to the Dutch; but the addition was of small service, inasmuch as various impracticable restrictions surrounded the grant, which prevented a fair exchange of native commodities for those introduced by our vessels; such as the indispensible instrumentality of Japanese officials as brokers in every transaction, whether the purchase of necessary coals, or the exchange of American long-cloths. The new port, besides, proved to be worthless. It was open to the serious objection of being quite inaccessible to any craft of deeper draft than a scow; and as the Consul-General, whose admission was secured, was to reside there, we had the singular advantage of possessing a commercial agent at a point from which the mast of a ship was invisible. Nor was this the only failure in the effort to break down the Japanese reserve. The "shipwrecked sailors," who were at all times upon the conscience of the American Plenipotentiary, and our citizens "residing temporarily in Japan," might venture, without serious danger to their lives, any where within a half dozen miles of Simoda, and to a distance, to be subsequently determined, from Hakodadi; and in this concession was the main glory of the expedition. In actual experience, however, it was found that the citizens temporarily residing in Japan were understood by the Japanese to mean the mere casual visiting traders, whose stay on shore was not to exceed a day or two; and, as we had no chance of placing any victims of shipwreck within the terms of the treaty, without special arrangements with the winds and the waves to that effect, the provision was quite nugatory. One clause only deserves exception from the sentence of frivolousness. It is the ninth article, by which

"It is agreed that if at any future day the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof without any consultation or delay."

This stipulation is the salt of the negotiation. It was an acknowledged draft upon whatever liberality, refused to us, the Japanese might thereafter grant to that diplomatic abstraction, "the most favored nation."

The Treaty negotiated by Mr. Townsend Harris at Simoda, June 17, 1857, was merely a codicil to that of Com. Perry, but yet amended many of its signal deficiencies. Nagasaki was added to the category of open ports. Americans might reside permanently at Hakodadi and Simoda. American coins were to be received at par, to be determined by the criterion of weight. The criminal jurisdiction over American citizens was reserved to American consular agents, one of whom was to be stationed at Hakodadi. The right of the Consul-General to transgress the seven-mile limits surrounding Simoda was admitted, but its exercise temporarily waived. The intervention of Japanese brokers was dispensed with. These various advances were of consequence, as they in fact placed our trade with Japan on the same footing as that with China, and enabled the dealer to transact his bargains to profitable advantage—a result found to be unattainable with a native of Japan acting as go-between. Much credit is certainly due to Mr. Harris for doing thus much. Infinitely greater credit is due to him, however, for clearing away, by his intercourse with the Japanese, those feelings of suspicion and dread which lay at the base of their exclusiveness, and creating among their controlling minds a desire for more liberal communication with a world which had sent thither so intelligent and courteous a representative.

It is to the latter circumstance the Convention obtained by Lord Elgin owes its desirable conditions. Our agent had rendered the demands of that negotiator possible; and, *en revanche*, to the benefits secured by the Simoda treaty, were added all those broader grants which mark the English concessions. They give us three additional ports; lengthen the tether which had hitherto restrained exploration, some twenty or thirty miles; reduce and regulate the tariffs, and, while removing the seat of our agent to Jeddo, raise him from a merely commercial to a purely diplomatic character. They also render the residence of a Japanese Envoy in this country probable, thus placing that ingenious people within view of our busy civilization. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of these provisions. They must presently make the millions of Japanese dependent upon our markets for what we may most easily spare in the form of manufactures, and tributary in multitudinous matters prized by the luxurious and curious, and extremely serviceable to our whaling and trading shipping, now that China and the Amoor are accessible beyond.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The present activity in speculations in real estate in this City, is calling forth some loud complaints of the difficulties which surround the transfer of property of this kind; of the tediousness, expense and uncertainty of investigations of title; of the multitude of liens which may be in existence, and must be discovered; of the number of places in which they have to be sought, and of the difficulty of finding them. There can be no question that these grumblings are well-founded. The purchase of the smallest lot is an enterprise quite serious enough and quite hazardous enough to deter any man of ordinary prudence or average timidity from engaging in it. After he has examined it, and agreed upon the price, he cannot safely accept a conveyance of it until he has employed a lawyer to examine the title; and the lawyer will not accept the responsibility without being certain of a large fee which comes out of the pocket of the purchaser. Then commences a process worthy of the palmy days of even Scotch conveyancing. The clerks of the United States Courts have to be required in writing to search their records for judgments against every man who has had possession of the lot within ten years, and against the vendor for ten years from the present time. The County Clerk is invoked to search in his office for an infinite variety of liens, in the shape of judgments, of all the Courts in the State, Surrogates decrees, forfeited recognizances, mechanics' liens, notices of *lis pendens*, certificates of sales, for periods varying from ten years to one year. The Register is put under requisition in like manner for conveyances and mortgages for twenty years back; "the Commissioners for loaning certain monies of the United States," are implored to say whether the vendor or his grantors in various degrees ever obtained an advance from them, and then the Street Commissioner's records have to be overhauled in order to discover whether Joseph S. Taylor & Co. had left any taxes or assessments standing against the lot in question. Having got through with this broadside of inquiries, a long pause ensues. All the officials are supposed to be busy in hunting up the necessary information. The would-be purchaser of the lot waits wearily; the lawyer labors under a load of odium; and probably after a fortnight the answers begin to come in; in four weeks they are probably all in. Then the risks have to be counted. If a lien has been overlooked by any one of all the searchers the title is clouded; legally the officer is responsible, virtually he can snap his fingers in the face of attorney and client. He may be sued, but a lawsuit may be interminable and the result is uncertain; and moreover, he would manage to bother and harass and annoy a lawyer venturing on such a step, in such wise that any lawyer, who intends to continue his practice, will not undertake it; and finally, in the majority of cases, the client is the sufferer. Titles derived from a foreclosure sale, are not much more satisfactory. A flaw in the search made preparatory to proceedings, may cause a junior incumbrance to be overlooked, and the lien stands against the property, until somebody likes to clear it off.

It certainly is somewhat disheartening to think that the sale of so necessary an article as land in a city like this should be surrounded by so many impediments—and the evil calls as strongly for a remedy as any evil we know of—but what the remedy should be is a very difficult question to decide. All those which have been proposed strike at judgment creditors, and similar incumbrances. One suggests making judgments a lien only for thirty days, and compel the holders to renew them regularly at the expiration of that period. The objection to this is—and it is unquestionably a very serious one—that it creates a new difficulty in recovering lawful debts; and there exist enough already to make legal proceedings to enforce payment of money—where the creditor's only security is personal security—an absolute farce. At present a mortgage is the only sort of legal security in this City which is worth a straw, and if judgments did not become and remain a lien on real estate, they would not be worth the cost of recovery. Nobody in New-York, who does not wish to pay what he owes, under the law as it stands at present, need do so. A suit against him, if he chooses to defend, drags on for nearly a year in the Courts below; if the sum is large enough to make it worth his while to go to the Court of Appeals, final judgment cannot be had under two years at least from the commencement of the action. By that time the debtor's personal property may be in the hands of his wife or somebody else, though he uses and enjoys it just the same as ever. The creditor has the melancholy satisfaction of examining him in supplemental proceedings, and ascertaining from him, on oath, that he has not a cent in the world, though he knows he dines off gold plate every day. So that the personal security of a man who chooses to be dishonest, need not be set down amongst the guarantees which the law has established for the payment of debts.

Surely a creditor who finds himself in this position is entitled to some consideration at our hands. We do not confer any great favor on him by saying to him, "True, we allow this scoundrel to cheat you so far; but put your judgment on file, and we shall take care that it shall hang over him for ten years, and that if fortune should favor him, and he should ever attempt to hold a foot of land in his own name, it shall fasten on it, and cleave to it until it is paid." To ask him to renew it every thirty or sixty days would be to place onerous and irksome obligations on a man, who is sufficiently wronged and outraged already. It seems a simple matter to go to the City Hall and renew a judgment; but, simple as it is, it creates an extra risk—the risk of forgetting and neglecting—a risk, too, which would recur six or twelve times a year, and consequently enormously diminish even the nominal value of any personal promise to pay.

The object of any legislation on this subject ought, it seems to us, to be rather the provision of increased securities for creditors, than the deterioration of those they already possess. Facility in transferring titles is altogether a matter of secondary importance. The great and main use of laws and government is to enable a man not to buy readily, but to keep what he owns. Until something is done to do away with the disgraceful impunity which at present attends fraudulent transfers of personal property, and to give a man who lends his money or sells his goods something better to rely on than his debtors' honor, any interference with the nature and extent of existing laws would be most injudicious and unjust. Great reforms may, however, be made in the mode of keeping records and making searches. All at present are managed and kept up not for the use of the public, but as a sort of civil list on which to quarter hack politicians. No officer is ever chosen for one of them, by reason solely of his capacity or honesty.

A New Grievance.

The Mobile *Register* has discovered a fresh grief. It is in the depths of despair, because Judge Campbell, of the United States Court, has ordered a special circuit. The *Register* smells mischief in this proceeding. It is quite sure the Judge intends to put upon their trial the men who have been endeavoring to get up another crusade against Nicaragua. It waxes furious and ferocious at the bare suspicion,—and menaces Judge Campbell with the dire weight of Southern displeasure, adding a significant hint about Southern mobs, if he ventures to carry such a purpose into execution. It reminds him that he was put upon the Bench by Southern influence, and for the special purpose of protecting Southern interests and Southern rights;—and it denounces him as a traitor to both, in thus throwing his official weight into the scale of the Federal Government against the sectional schemes and plans of the Southern States.

This is all excessively violent and outrageous. It is not only at war with every sentiment and principle of political nationality, but it indicates the most corrupt and unprincipled purpose to turn the Federal Judiciary from its duty and its honor, and convert it into a mere tool of sectional partizanship. What would the *Register* say to a Northern print which should lecture Northern judges, holding office under the Federal Government, in a similar strain concerning their duties and their obligations? Suppose we were so far to forget what is due to justice and decency, as to denounce Justice Nelson or Justice Betts for not discharging their functions in the interest of the Northern States, and in avowed hostility to the honor and welfare of the Union at large;—the *Register* would exhaust the vocabulary of invective in just rebuke of our unprincipled and reckless partizanship.

The *Register* affects to regard the Expedition as one purely of Emigration,—as seeking only peaceful ends by lawful means. Why, then, object to a legal inquiry, which can only end in establishing its legitimate character, if the *Register's* views are just? No harm can come of such an inquiry beyond the possible delay of a few weeks, and Judge Campbell shows a desire to shorten this as much as possible by holding a special term of this Court, instead of waiting the slow course of the ordinary process. The *Register* betrays the weakness of its cause, while it degrades the character and honor of its State, by vaunting in advance the willful perjury of any Jury before whom the Judge may arraign these men for trial.

We believe that the class of Southern politicians which is represented by the *Register* in this matter is much smaller and less influential than it has ever been hitherto, and that the great mass of the people South, as well as North, will heartily appprove the decided and energetic action of the Federal Government in enforcing the law against this renewed attempt to invade the territory of Nicaragua. Such a course was due to the country, and was especially demanded by the self-respect and personal honor of the President himself. He could not have allowed this expedition to evade the law without subjecting himself to the universal suspicion of not only being the accomplice of its leader, but of having also made pledges in regard to it which he never intended to fulfill. He has done himself and the country an essential service by the action he has taken.

A Peerage for Canada.

Lord Bury has been making a speech to the Canadians in explanation of his own object in visiting them, and in glorification of their present position and future prospects. He dwelt with great emphasis upon the proposed road to the Pacific, upon the great chain of lakes and rivers which connected the Eastern Coast with the Rocky Mountains, but above all upon the prospect of a federal union between the various British North American Colonies. His remarks were generally well-timed and in good taste, and they were very cordially received; but, like the postscript to a woman's letter, the gist of them seems to come in at the close. His Lordship saw, of course, many things in Canada, as indeed he might see in any new country, which were susceptible of improvement—many opportunities unimproved, and many resources undeveloped;—but, after all, nothing seems so decidedly unhappy in the condition of the colonists as the snubs and social disappointments of various sorts with which Canadian gentlemen meet, it seems, when they go to London. We cannot describe the nature of the evil better than by quoting the language in which his Lordship suggests the remedy:

"It would be a very good plan, it seems to me, if gentlemen from the colonies who had rendered themselves conspicuous among their fellow-subjects, either in politics or otherwise, should have conferred on them life peerages, by rendering them members of the British Parliament, though not in that branch of the Legislature having control of the taxes. [Cheers.] One of the advantages of this scheme would be that the people of Canada and the other Colonies would have residing in London gentlemen who, like Ambassadors from foreign States, would be able to fix and certify to the position and standing of gentlemen visiting England from those Colonies. [Cheers.] Were that the case, the colonist coming to England would be placed in a far superior position to that which has always been the cause of so much complaint, and would have that *entrée* of English society to which his birth and position entitled him. [Loud cheers.] I hope, while there, I shall always be found to do my best for my friends; but it is hardly possible for any one man to pay the full attention to his friends he might desire and know to be needful. It seems to me, I repeat, that you only want something of this kind—somebody to represent Canadian interests in the Court of St. James, to remedy this great evil at present existing. [Cheers.]"

We confess, however, we are not so sanguine as his Lordship seems to be. We do not believe that even "life peerages," awful things as the House of Lords pronounced them when Baron Parke presented himself, armed with one, at the door, will remedy "this great evil."

We acknowledge it to be a sad and disheartening circumstance, that when a Canadian merchant, or farmer, finds his way to the metropolis, there should be no one on the spot on whom he can have a legal claim for presentation to the Queen and all the aristocracy, but this is a misfortune to which vast members of the British-born subjects of her Britannic Majesty have to submit with the best grace they can. It is a dreadful thing to see the carriages which along filled with "well-dressed young people going to the drawing-room," or Lady So-and-So's ball, when one is from Canada, and has plenty of money in one's pocket, and has, nevertheless, not been honored with an invitation; but we doubt if it is worth while to create a batch of peers to set the matter to rights. We cannot, for the life of us, see why letters of introduction cannot do as much for toady-hunting Canadians as for toady-hunting Manchester men, or enterprising Aberdonians. Why should Canada have a batch of representatives in the Upper House for the purpose of introducing her citizens into genteel society any more than any other portion of the Empire? When a Liverpool broker, or a Dublin attorney, goes "to town," and does not happen to be acquainted with anybody in the habit of "moving in the best circles," he finds, however gentlemanly and well-educated and respectable in every way he may be, that there is a good deal of difficulty and disappointment to be endured by any one whose social ambition rises a little higher than his social position or antecedents, or who places his happiness in being seen in good company; but he has to bear it, and so must the citizens of Toronto.

There is another and more serious objection to Lord Bury's proposition. The introduction of the peerage into Canada would set the whole colony by the ears. It would create endless heartburnings and envies and hatreds. It would create and foster the meanest and most loathsome characteristic by which any nation was ever cursed—worship of titular rank. An aristocracy in every country is acknowledged to be an evil, but an evil which time has so rooted that to get rid of it causes more convulsions and disorders than sober men care to face. There is no nation in Europe which would not, if it were once more to begin its race, prefer to start without it. It is bad enough to inherit such a burden, but to talk of deliberately imposing it on a young society like that of Canada, whose spirit is of necessity republican, is one of those preposterous absurdities which it is difficult even to discuss with patience. If Canada desires to send members to any branch of the Imperial Legislature, it is in the House of Commons that all the glory as well as all the solid advantages of the privilege are to be found.

The Case Growing Clearer—Vermont Determined not to be a Slave State.—We rejoice to see increasing evidence that the glorious little State of Vermont is in earnest in her determination to exclude Slavery from her borders. We find the following paragraph on the subject in the last number of the Burlington *Times*:

"The bill of Mr. Evarts, of Rutland, *to prevent slaveholding in Vermont*, passed the Senate, on Monday, by a vote of twenty-seven to *one*. The *one* was Senator French, of Essex, and whether he represented the sentiment of his constituents, in voting against a bill *whose only object is to prevent slaveholders from bringing slaves into Vermont and holding them here as such*—in other words to declare that Slavery does not and cannot exist in Vermont,—is a question to be settled betwen him and them. We have no desire to interfere. Mr. French either knows what he is about, or he *don't*."

Mr. French will do well to be on his guard. If Slavery should invade Vermont in consequence of his vote,—if the slopes of the Green Mountains and the snowy borders of Lake Champlain should echo by and by to the Slave-driver's lash and the agonizing wail of tortured serfs,—Mr. French will have much to answer for to his constituents and his conscience.

We find in the leading column of the same number of the *Times*, a very sensible article which opens with the statement that "the tendency of things in Vermont has long been to *run the Slavery question into the ground*." We are inclined to think there is a good deal of truth in this; yet we know no stronger instance of this tendency than is afforded by the very bill now under consideration in the Vermont Legislature. The *Times* speaks of that bill as "*practical*," inasmuch as it "prohibits the practice of Slavery in Vermont." But would not a bill prohibiting the establishment of harems,—the burning of widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands,—or the worship of idols and the sacrifice of children to appease their wrath, be equally "practical" upon the same ground? Is there not just about as much practical demand for these laws as for one against the practice of Slavery in Vermont? Can the Editor of the *Times*, or any member of the Legislature, mention any instance, within the last ten years, in which any attempt has been made to bring slaves into Vermont and hold them there? And can either of them show any evidence of any purpose on the part of slaveholders to enter upon such an undertaking now?

The fact is, the whole object of this bill, and of all similar movements, is to make political capital by an appearance of special hostility to Slavery. Circumstances may arise in which State action on this subject is proper and necessary. The Lemon slave case in this City offered such a contingency. But nothing in Vermont calls for legislative action of any kind to keep Slavery out of her borders,—and so far as proceedings of the kind in question have any effect at all, it is mischievous. Vermont can afford to rest upon her established character, so far as opposition to Slavery is concerned. She does not need to be always defining her position or proclaiming her principles on this subject.

City Politics.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the People's Convention was held last evening at Thobe's, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, A. M. Binmore presiding. The Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. John B. Leveridge and inform him of his nomination, reported that they had an interview with that gentleman, who stated that he was not then able to give a decided reply, but intimated that he would do so on Friday. The Committee were of opinion, however, that Mr. Leveridge would accept.

Mr. Kirk, of the Seventeenth Ward, was of opinion that Mr. Leveridge had not been fairly nominated, as he had received but twenty-four votes, while the Convention consisted of one hundred and ten delegates. He should have at any rate received a majority of a quorum of the Convention.

The Chair replied that Mr. Leveridge received a majority of the votes of all the delegates who were present when the nomination was made.

Several gentlemen replied that that did not suffice.

Mr. Stokely, of the First Ward, gave notice that at the next meeting he would recommend the name of Stephen H. Branch for Governor of the Almshouse.

The Convention then adjourned to Saturday evening, at the same place.

Fifth Ward School Officers.—The three political parties in the Fifth Ward have unanimously agreed to support the following "School Ticket" at the coming election: *For Commissioner*—John Hewitt Jr. *Inspector*—Samuel F. Barker; *Trustee*—John L. Rooms, Charles C. Nott.

Ninth Aldermanic District (Sixteenth Ward.—The two Republican Nominating Conventions of this Ward have unanimously nominated Mr. Robert L. Dabagh, as their candidate for Alderman.

Naval.

A private letter has been received at Washington from the United States ship-of-war *Dale*, dated at Acra, on the southwest coast of Africa, Oct. 14. All on board were well. The *Dale* left Porto Praya on the 30th of August and landed at Cape Palmas on the 14th of September. She was expected to sail on the day of the latter's date for Quito, thence to Widah, thence to Prince's Island, and finally to St. Paul's and Lowando. She expects to return home from the latter place, touching at Porto Praya. The British steamer *Conflict* was lying near the *Dale*, at Acra, and her officers reported that, during the last six months, she had captured three suspected slavers, and that the entire British squadron had, in the same time, captured nine vessels suspected of being slavers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON.—The funeral of the late C. V. ANDERSON took place yesterday, at noon, at the Central Methodist Church, in Seventh-avenue. The immediate friends of the deceased, with the pall-bearers, assembled at his late residence, No. 57 Bank-street, where the remains were placed in the hall, inclosed in a rosewood coffin, ornamented with silver mounting. The family of Mr. ANDERSON and that of brother-in-law, Mr. J. BERRIAN, having taken a last view of the corpse, the procession formed, and proceeded to the Methodist Church, in Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, preceded by the clergy and pall-bearers, the Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, Presbyterian, the Rev. S. D. BROWN, the Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, JOHN A. CREAGIER, JAMES KELLY, WASHINGTON SMITH, CARLISLE NORWOOD, ZOPHA MILLS, A. HOAGLAND, PETER P. VOORHIES. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was followed by the family and friends in carriages. The church was filled. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. JOHN SPAULDING, who made an appropriate address.

AMERICAN UNION OF INVENTORS.—The inventors whose articles were destroyed by the conflagration of the Crystal Palace have arranged for opening a Fair at No. 620 Broadway, commencing on the 6th of next month. They invite inventors in all parts of the country to give them their support by sending models, machines, &c., for competition, and they assure them that every care shall be taken of the products of their ingenuity. Steam power will be provided in abundance, and for safety the boilers are placed outside. Every precaution has been taken against fire, by steam pumps, with hose attached, being distributed throughout the building. The building is now open for the reception of goods, and inventors should address JOHN L. RIKER, Director, No. 620 Broadway.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening new counterfeit $5 on the Westerly Bank, of Westerly, Massachusetts, were put in circulation. One of the bills was passed at a fancy goods store in the Bowery, and another at a grocery store in Ninth-street. Intelligence of the fact was conveyed to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and telegrams were sent to all the Police Stations in the City to look out for the fraudulent bills. The counterfeits have a very good appearance. The vignette is a village scene in the distance; canal with a boat partially in view; a man with two horses heading towards the boat; in the foreground man reclining under a tree, his hat on the ground close by; female standing near by. On the right under the figure 5, are two sailors hauling a rope. On the left portrait is a reaper with a bundle of wheat under his arm, and a horse's head visible over the man's right shoulder. Letter A.

GYMNASTICS.—One of the large halls of the Stuyvesant Institute was crowded last evening, as it was also on Tuesday evening, to witness the sixth annual exhibition by the pupils of HENRY GEBHARD'S Gymnasium and Fencing Academy. An introductory address was delivered on each occasion by Mr. JAMES F. LYMAN, who demonstrated the great advantages to be acquired by gymnastic exercises. It was a necessary part of education, he said, and is much neglected in this country, but he was glad to see that the public were becoming alive to its great importance, and he hoped that before long we would improve upon the good example in this respect set us, especially by the many German societies among us. The exercises were very interesting, and some of them were affective, as demonstrating the remarkable agility and strength which may be acquired by a proper gymnastic training.

MORE COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—Two dollar notes on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass., altered from Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy, N. J., are in circulation. The vignette is a steamship and other vessels; Indian girl seated on a rock, on right end; girl feeding poultry on left end—unlike genuine.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Cooper Institute will be closed on next Sabbath evening only, on account of the Market-street Sunday School celebration. The Rev. Mr. CUYLER will preach in the Institute on the following Sunday evening, (Dec. 5,) to young men, on "Character."

TRIAL OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—To-day at 3 o'clock a trial will be had with SMITH'S street-sweeping machine. The trial will commence at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, under the direction of Mayor TIEMANN and the State Sanitary Committee.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The meeting of the Board of Councilmen, which would have taken place yesterday had it not been Evacuation Day, was adjourned until this afternoon by special order of the President.

THE ELECTION.—The matter to which "An Old Subscriber in Park-place" alludes shall be attended to in due season.

Mr. SAXE.—JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., the poet, lectures this evening, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department.

Police Reports.

THE BODY-SNATCHING CASE—COMMENCEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION.—The circumstances thus far developed in connection with the alleged "body-snatching" of Thomas Casey, have served to make the case one of unusual interest. Casey was a painter by trade, and a man of industry and worth. Throngs of inquirers have crowded the City Hall Police Court, making anxious interrogatories. Mrs. Casey states that the sight of the patched-up corpse of her husband has given her nervous system a shock from which she will never recover. While telling her story (embodied in the affidavit given below) she was several times overcome by feelings of intense grief, and it was with difficulty that she concluded her statement. The following is her affidavit, taken before Justice WELSH:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Eliza Casey, of said City, being sworn, says, that she is the widow of Thomas Casey, deceased; that said Casey died suddenly at the Mechanics' House, No. 418 Pearl-street, in this City; that deponent was then staying temporarily with a sick friend at No. 14 Jones-street; that the death of said Casey took place, as deponent is informed, about the 6th of November instant, and on or about the 18th of November instant she found the body, after great exertion, in Bellevue Hospital, in a dreadfully mutilated state; that it was brought to said Hospital by Dr. T. C. Finnell, from the Fourteenth-street Medical College; that a large portion of the corpse had been entirely removed and replaced with another body; that depodent has reason to believe that Francis Wheelan, George Kuhne, Dr. Bouton and Dr. T. C. Finnell, all of the City of New-York, were concerned in the removal and disposition of such body, contrary to law; that such body was removed for purpose of gain; that George Kuhne admitted to deponent, on Saturday morning last, that he and the said Francis Wheelan had removed the body from No. 418 Pearl-street to the coffin ware-room of James Malone, in Pearl-street, New-York City; that said Kuhne and Wheelan are at said Malone's coffin ware-room aforesaid; that Dr. Bouton is connected with the Coroner's Office, and Dr. T. C. Finnell has an office at No. 39 Grand-street, in said City.

Eliza Casey, of No. 59 Monroe-street, being further sworn, deposes and says that she was present at the Bellevue Dead-house on Thursday morning, the 18th day of November, 1858, and was there shown a dead body which she recognized as the body of her husband, Thomas Casey, who departed this life on the morning of the 7th day of November, 1858, at No. 418 Pearl-street; deponent recognized the body by the left side of his face, his mouth and chin; deponent further says that the flesh on the right side of the face was not the flesh of her husband—that it was the flesh of some other person, and had been sewn in; the brains had been taken out and filled with cotton; the eyes, hair and whiskers were missing; and deponent further says that she recognized both of his arms up to the elbows as belonging to her husband; the left side of the stomach did not belong to her husband; and deponent further says that the body was cut and disfigured, and portions of the flesh had been sewed on to the body.

her
ELIZA ✕ CASEY.
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 25th of November, 1858.
J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

The examination was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning. Dr. Finnell will be the first witness examined.

BOWERY BOYS AT THEIR HEAD-QUARTERS.—A FAITHFUL POLICEMAN.—The head-quarters of the "Bowery Boys"—rivals in rowdyism and rascality to the "Dead Rabbits"—is No. 40 Bowery. A gang of the Boys assembled here as early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning, to prepare for celebrating Evacuation Day. Warm drinks led to warm conversation. A little after 4 o'clock a shooting affair occurred. A young fellow who goes by the flash name of "Jingles," but at his own hearthstone bears the plain Celtic appellation of Pete Murphy, had a dispute with an ardent youth of about the same age, called, in flash parlance, "Sykes," but who is really Pat Donohue. After exhausting the vocabulary of denunciatory epithets, "Jingles" drew a revolver and discharged four shots, aiming the muzzle in the direction of "Sykes'" head. The valuable head of Sykes was saved. Fortunately, neither ball took effect upon the persons of any of those present, the only material damage being four bullet-holes in the wall. One of the balls whistled by the ear of a fellow called "Short Joe," who failed to be impressed with the harmony of the sound. Officer MCKAY, of the Sixth Ward, was present, and put an end to further hostile demonstrations; and having accomplished this much, very generously terminated his official interference, and made no arrests. He afterwards stated that he was afraid to arrest Jingles for fear he might be shot. Jingles is reported to have killed a man some time since in California, in whose employ he was as a waiter.

ACTIVITY OF BURGLARS.—Practitioners with "jimmies" and delicately wrought keys were around in lively numbers yesterday morning—their working period terminating at daylight. The clerk in the store of James Carty, No. 554 Eighth-avenue, after opening his store, opened his eyes at the discovery that some nocturnal operators had quietly worked their way into the place—so quietly that the police knew nothing of it until informed by Mr. Carty—and taken away nearly $100 worth of silks and other goods. After the police were apprised of the robbery they did themselves the credit to look after the thieves, and succeeded in arresting a man giving his name as Christian Nagle with a portion of the missing property in his possession. The stable of Philip Smith, No. 136 East Twenty-second-street, was broken into and a valuable set of harness carried away. The burglar effected the robbery without any interruption from the Police. Very stupidly, he offered subsequently the harness for sale in the neighborhood, and was arrested. He gave the name of James Judge, and together with the prisoner referred to above, was locked up by Justice KELLY. Three burglars attempted to take an account of the stock of the tailoring establishment of Jacob Dreyfus, corner of Reade-street and Broadway. Two Sixth Ward officers fortunately were in sight, and prevented them from the execution of their innocent design, but did not prevent them from escaping.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF WIFE-MURDER.—The wife of Wm. Randall, a waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, at No. 169 Wooster-street, where she and her husband lived. From various circumstances—the predominant one being a report among the neighbors that Randall was in the habit of beating his wife—suspicion was excited that Randall killed his wife, and he was accordingly arrested by the Eighth Ward Police. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Perry, and the fact developed that death was caused by protracted excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. A verdict was rendered to this effect and the husband discharged from custody.

POLITICAL ASSAULT.—Tom Byrnes, present Commissioner of Lands and Places, and an active Tammany Hall politician, made a complaint yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, of an assault committed upon him the evening previous at Tammany Hall. He says that as he was entering the Hall he was assaulted by one of Pete Duffy's crowd, of the Russell party, knocked down and badly beaten over the head with a pistol. The bruises upon his head indicated decidedly rough treatment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the alleged bruiser.

Jewish Lottery Dealers in Trouble.

DESCENT ON A SYNAGOGUE—ARREST OF TWO RABBIS.

Sergeant BIRNEY, of the Mayor's Squad, with a posse of Policemen, on Wednesday evening, made a descent on the establishments of three Jews—two of them Doctors of the faith—who, for some time past, it is alleged, have been carrying on the illegal business of lottery dealers. One of them was arrested at the Synagogue in Allen-street, where, clad in priestly robes, he was engaged in religious ceremonies with a congregation of between 300 and 400 persons before him. A member of the Jewish Church, in which he holds a position of some standing—one of the chosen ones who are alone permitted to slay cattle for the consumption of his brethren—by name AARON FRIEDMAN, is their accuser. Accompanied by the Rabbi LASSIN, a High Priest of the Jewish faith, Mr. FRIEDMAN came before Mayor TIEMANN, Wednesday morning, and made his affidavit that he had been in the habit of purchasing lottery tickets of two Rabbis, named PAESAC ROSENTHALL, at No. 70 Norfolk-street, and ABRAHAM JOSEPH ASCH, at No. 30 or 32 Mott-street, and No. 68 Elm-street, and that they were the principal agents of the Prussian, Hamburg and Saxony Lotteries. He also complained of a Jew named MOSES LEVI, in the rear of No. 383 Broome-street, who acted as agent of ASCH. He prayed that the parties might be arrested and punished according to law. The Rabbi LASSIN said that he had recently found that these Priests were in the habit of carrying on immoral practices; he had ascertained that their people were poor, and that their money was obtained from them by this illegitimate lottery traffic.

Sergeant BIRNEY took twelve men with him, with a warrant authorizing them to search for lottery tickets wherever there might be cause to believe that they were stowed away by the accused, and to arrest the latter and bring them before the Mayor. The force was divided into three parties, and it was intended that each should simultaneously make a descent upon the places severally where it was expected that the alleged malefactors were to be found. In this way it was calculated that each would be surprised before information of the action of the authorities could be communicated to either by his confederates. At 5 o'clock they started. Officers QUICK and DUBOIS were to secure the Rabbi ASCH. It was known that he was at the synagogue, No. 78 Allen-street, where it was said he was engaged every day from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. in the labors of his priestly office. Thither the officers proceeded, and, entering unannounced, found themselves in the presence of between 300 and 400 persons, who were listening to recitations in the Hebrew language, by a person robed in white, with a red cap on his head, and lighted candles before him. The officers advanced immediately to the desk, and told the Rabbi that he was their prisoner. A great uproar ensued; the people declared that it was sacrilegious thus to seize the Rabbi at the altar. They protested against it, and crowded around the officers. Some, more violent, said he should not be taken, and many were ready to vouch that he had done nothing wrong. The officers, nevertheless, succeeded in making their way into the street with their prisoner, without any violent physical demonstration on either side, and the Rabbi was conveyed to the Sixth-Ward Station-house. Meanwhile Sergeant BIRNEY and those who were with him, misled by a wrong direction, were some time in finding the residence of the Rabbi ASCH, where they expected to find some evidences of his connection with the lottery business. They did not reach No. 68 Allen-street, where the Rabbi lived, until some time after the arrest of the latter, and when they arrived there they found the beds and other furniture in many rooms in a very disorderly condition, as if articles concealed there had just been hastily removed. Mrs. ASCH protested that she knew nothing of any lottery tickets, schemes or bonds; she assured the officers that nothing of the kind was concealed in the house. The officers would not take her word for it; they produced their search warrant and proceeded to obey its instructions. They soon found a trunk partly full of tickets, which they proceeded to examine. Sergeant BIRNEY was looking at one when Mrs. ASCH snatched it and thrust it into her mouth. The officer only prevented her from swallowing it by seizing her by the throat. She struggled violently with him, and her little girl, who was standing by, became very much frightened. "Don't hurt my mother," she cried. "I'll tell you where the tickets are; they're in the synagogue, under the altar." The policemen secured what they had found in the house, and proceeded to the synagogue, where there were many people gathered, and with some difficulty effected an entrance. But they found no lottery tickets under the altar. If there had been any there they had been removed before the arrival of the Police.

The arrest of the other Rabbi was not so easily effected; he eluded the police that night, but yesterday morning Officer FREEMAN took him in custody. MOSES LEVI was apprehended at his own house, where Officer PLACE and those who accompanied him found a great many lottery tickets, schemes and other evidences of his connection with the business. The lottery tickets were of course German on the face of them. One them translated reads thus:

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH HAMBURG CITY LOTTERY.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

No. 21,360.	7th Class, 234th Lot.

½ ORIGINAL TICKET.

Drawing from 7th to 27th April, 1858. Deposit 1m. 4s.

Bearer has paid 1 marc 4 shillings current for one-eighth of a Ticket in the Seventh Class under the above number, Hamburg, 1858. Device: God's Blessing, by Cohn.—(This is put on with a stamp by the agent, Cohn.) The days of drawing are the 7th, 10th, 12th, &c., until the 27th. Signed G. H. de la Camp, Jr., Director.

7 / 234 Hamburg / Coat of Arms, / (threetowers) — LAS. SAMS COHN, No. 42 Zeughaus Market. (This is also put on with a stamp.)

The prospectus of this lottery, which, it is asserted, is under the immediate supervision of Government officers, sets forth that it consists of seven classes. In the first class the highest premium amounts to 3,000 marks (a mark is about 40 cents;) in the seventh class it is 200,000 marks, which is the highest premium in the lottery. The receipts from the sale of tickets for the two hundred and thirty-fifth lottery—which closed in September—it appears from the programme, amounted to 1,775,000 marks, which sum was balanced by premiums, extra-premiums and free tickets also to the amount of 1,775,000 marks. The prospectus states that the lottery is guaranteed by the State, and that the management has been transferred to Haupt & Voges, H. D. Bartel's Widow, Rolffsen's Widow & Co., J. H. de la Camp, Jr., and J. G. Watty's Widow & Scn, at Hamburg.

At the Station-house where the accused were incarcerated for the night the Jews gathered in great numbers. They were much excited, and denounced the transaction in set terms. They demanded the release of the prisoners, especially of the Rabbi ASCH, and endeavored, unsuccessfully, to obtain the interposition of some magistrate. The conduct of FRIEDMAN called forth their severest condemnation. "He might better be dead," said one. "What do you mean by that?" asked Sergeant BIRNEY. "Why so?" "To make a complaint against a Rabbi," said the man. "He might better have never been born." The Rabbi, they said, could do no wrong, and it was sacrilege thus to seize a holy man at the altar.

Yesterday morning the accused were all brought before the Mayor, who held them to bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions in the sum of $1,000 each. Mr. JOHN J. HART, No. 49 Macdougal-street, became the bondsman of Rabbi ASCH: ISAAC ROSENTHAL, No. 8 Bowery, for Rabbi ROSENTHALL; and HENRY SCHENCK, Nos. 490 and 492 Pearl-street, for MOSES LEVI. There were many Jews present, and they reiterated their denunciations of the conduct of FRIEDMAN. The papers will be sent to the District-Attorney.

The Telegraphic Chess-Match—The First Game Drawn.

The first game of the Telegraphic Chess-Match was concluded last evening, the result being a "drawn game." On the fifty-seventh move, New-York having checked Philadelphia, the latter responded by moving the King to the King's sixth square. New-York then proposed to draw, to which Philadelphia agreed, (at 9 P. M.,) and the game ended. The following was last night's play:

NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
46. P to Ks Bs 6th	R K to Ks Bs sq
47. Rk x P (ch)	K to Qs Kts 6th
48. Rk to Ks 8s 4th	P to Qs Rks 5th
49. K to Kts 2d	P to Qs Rks 6th
50. P to Ks 4th	P to Qs Rks 7th
51. Rk to Bs sq	Rk to Qs Rks sq
52. P to Ks Bs sq	K to Qs Bs 5th
53. Rk to Qs Rks sq	K to Qs 5th
54. K to Kts 3d	K takes P
55. P to Bs 7th	Rk to Ks Bs sq
56. Rk x P	Rk x P
57. Rk to Rks 4th (*ch*)	K to Ks 6th

[New-York proposes to draw. Philadelphia agrees to draw.]

The game having been concluded, congratulatory messages were interchanged, as follows:

"Philadelphia congratulates New-York upon the termination of the first game of the match, a result equally honorable to both parties." The New-York players responded: "New-York also congratulates Philadelphia upon the conclusion of the first game of the match, a termination which is equally honorable to both parties, and which can be a source of no dissatisfaction to either." The Philadelphians telegraphed the New-York Club, requesting them to unite in an expression of mutual thanks for the facilities afforded them by the American Telegraph Company, and in complimenting the operators for the accuracy and celerity which they had displayed in the transmission of the moves, not a mistake having occurred from first to last. The second game of the match will be commenced as soon as practicable, probably by the early part of next week.

Association of Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I respond to the appeal of the "Poor Book-keeper," (inserted in Monday's TIMES,) by inclosing for him $3, and regret it is out of my power to contribute a larger sum, having, as a clerk, but $600 a year to support a family. May I venture respectfully to suggest that you will influence the book-keepers and clerks of this City to organize themselves into such an Association as the "Poor Book-keeper" refers to—as I doubt not an article from your pen would incite them to exertions towards founding such a laudable and charitable society—thereby affording relief to their fellow-clerks in sickness and distress, and thus avoiding the painful and humiliating necessity of soliciting aid from the public in the columns of a newspaper. In the hope you may deem it a matter worthy of your consideration and philanthropy,

I am, with respect, your humble servant, F.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DIFFICULTY.—Judge EMOTT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Warren Cleaveland *vs.* The City of Brooklyn, rendered the following decision: "This case having been tried by me without a Jury, by the consent of the parties, I do find and determine that the plaintiff is not entitled to maintain said action against the defendant, and that the complaint be dismissed with costs." This decision virtually settles the Health Department quarrel, and in favor of Dr. BOYD, as against Dr. CLEAVELAND. It will be remembered that in the early part of last Summer there was a spirited contest between the above-named gentlemen to determine which of them should discharge the important duties of Health Officer of Brooklyn. Dr. BOYD claimed the office as having been elected by the Common Council in May last. Dr. CLEAVELAND claimed that he had never been legally superseded, he having held the office one term previous to the time his opponent laid claim to it. This claim he resisted, on the ground that a successor had never been legally elected. The election came off in May last, when Dr. BOYD received 10 votes to Dr. CLEAVELAND'S 9. But one of the Aldermen, (BANNON) who acknowledged to having voted for Dr. BOYD, it was subsequently decided by the county, had no title or color of title whatever to a seat in the Board, and consequently his acts were null and void. The vote of BANNON deducted, would leave the candidates with nine votes each. Thus matters have stood up to the present time, both claimants discharging the duties of the Health Department, as they could get at it. The decision given above was upon a suit brought by Dr. CLEAVELAND to obtain his salary, and in the consideration of which the merits of the whole case necessarily had to be reviewed.

THE PROGRESS OF SEWERAGE.—The work of putting down sewers, under the Act authorizing the Water Commissioners to construct sewers throughout the City, was commenced in July last. Since that time nearly 7,000 feet of sewers have been put down in the Eastern District, on South Sixth, Third, South Ninth, and Sixth streets, Broadway and Marcy-avenue. In the Western District, sewers have been put down on Atlantic, Columbia, State, and Joralemon streets. The brick sewers are placed 13 feet below the grade of the street, and the pipe 12 feet below. At the outlets of the brick sewers are wooden trunks, the bottoms of which are two feet below high-water. When the piers are built to the Commissioners' Pier-line, the sewers will be extended accordingly. Man-holes and lamp-holes are placed at every 100 feet of the length in the streets. The work is still in progress, and will be continued the present season, as long as the weather permits.

IN A DILEMMA.—A suit was recently commenced in the City Court to obtain possession of a house and lot located in the Eastern District, which was brought to a decision yesterday, and though in favor of the plaintiff, the case is still in as unsatisfactory a state as before the proceedings were commenced. It seems the plaintiff had obtained judgment against a man, the reputed owner of a house and lot, and the City Judge was applied to to obtain possession of the premises. Upon the examination of the case, it appeared that the title to the property was in the wife of defendant. Judge CULVER decided that plaintiff was entitled to the relief demanded; that is, power to eject the man, but as the title was in his wife, and she not being a party to the suit, they could not disturb her, and if the husband was ejected, it would effect nothing, as she could invite him back upon the premises to sleep and board, if she was so disposed. The plaintiff had not decided, at last accounts, to trouble himself with such useless labor.

SUICIDE ON A FERRY-BOAT.—A sad accident occurred about 8½ o'clock last evening on one of the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boats. On the way from New-York to Brooklyn, an unknown young woman committing suicide by leaping overboard. She wore a black silk dress, a dark red shawl, and a dark bonnet. She was observed on the dock on the New-York side, talking wildly to herself, before the boat left. When the boat was about one-third of the way over, she got over the chains and threw herself off the front of the boat, giving a loud shriek as she went down. The boat was instantly stopped, and the life-preserver thrown over, but it is supposed she was struck by the wheel, as nothing more was seen of her.

A LAW LIBRARY.—Several years ago some members of the Bar in Brooklyn attempted to establish a Law Library for the convenience of lawyers practising in the Brooklyn Courts; the plan was so far carried out as to elect officers, and there the matter ended. Another effort is about to be made in the same direction, and we trust that it will be crowned with a greater measure of success.

A POLITICAL READING ROOM.—The Ashland Republican Club are making the necessary arrangements to open a public reading room, at some central point in the City, to be open to all persons, day and evening.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.—The Committee of the Common Council having in charge the matter of altering the grade of this avenue, held a meeting Wednesday evening, to hear what parties interested had to say about the alteration. The City Railroad Company wish the grade on the hill lowered some ten feet, while others want the valley at the junction of Fifth-avenue filled up so to make the ascent gradual. The property-holders are opposed to the latter proposition, as it will affect the grade of the cross streets. The Committee adjourned without arriving at any determination as to what they will favor in the report.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—A new building has been erected by the Trustees of the Brooklyn City Hospital, on the east side of the old building, which fronts on Raymond-street, for pathological purposes. It is built of brick, 45 by 50 feet, and three stories high. On the ground floor are the Receiving and Dissecting Rooms; also, a Coroner's Room, in which to hold inquests. The offices are on the second floor, and also a ward for any case that it may be necessary to keep out of the main building. The upper story is the Lecture Room.

A Prairie Fire.

Recent writers have declared that there is a good deal of fiction in the accounts given of a burning prairie, and more of imagination than reality in the pictures which adorn the school-books, representing the flying emigrant wagons, the frantic rush of wild horses, buffalo, &c. The grandeur and the peril of such a conflagration are probably exaggerated in the old accounts, and the author of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" has told us how to avoid all harm from those seas of fire into which the billowy prairie-grass is annually converted by accident or design. We find in the Junction City *Sentinel*, a newspaper published at Junction City, a settlement opposite Fort Riley, in Kansas, the following account of a prairie fire in the immediate vicinity of that place:

"On Monday afternoon last the prairie to the northwest of the town was discovered to be on fire. The wind was blowing quite a gale at the time, and the waves of flame came sweeping towards us with a mighty roar like unto the breaking of old ocean. It was certainly very grand and beautiful to look at while danger was unthreatened; but as the crackling of the tall prairie-grass became more distinct, reminding one of discharges of artillery, our quiet admiration of the scene changed to a very lively sense of impending peril. The whole affair was so unlooked for, so sudden, and caught us so unprepared to resist successfully, that our promising town came near to ashes before an effort was made to fight back the flame. It approached to within five and ten feet of our printing office; destroyed the hay-stack of our neighbor WHITNEY across the street; ran like a startled deer towards the private residences in the western part of the place; swept past the recently-erected frame of Capt. WM. HEMSLEY, consuming for him 5,000 shingles; claim-houses in the vicinity escaped miraculously. That one should be left standing is astonishing.

A busy scene amongst the people was then enacted; men, women and children combined in a little army to keep back the enemy. Weapons of extraordinary appearance and singular construction were used in the *mêlee*. Here might be seen an individual with his Sunday coat twisted into a swab, performing feats of prowess with his constantly flying garment. Again, a lady, assuming for the first time the peculiar habiliment of her lord, hurling his breeches at the fiery foe with eminent success; another, with great grace and efficacy, wielded a plank, dropping it upon the intruding monster, putting out whole yards of flame at a pop. We contented ourself with a towel tied to the end of a walking-stick, and, with a motion somewhat resembling the thrashing out of grain, did, we think, our part as an extinguisher. All worked hard, and eventually succeeded in saving the town. To a great many citizens the sight was novel, they never having witnessed a prairie fire before. To every one the scene was sublimely beautiful and exciting."

The Providence *Journal* gives an abstract of the registration reports of Rhode Island, for the year 1857, of births and deaths and marriages. The total number of births in the State for the year was 4,026; deaths, 2,325; marriages, 1,526.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES....Nov. 27.

Among the contents of THE WEEKLY TIMES for this week are the following articles:

POETRY.—Avis, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

LITERARY.—Lady Hester Stanhope—The Good Old Country Gentleman—Beauty—The Rector and the Bishop—Readable Extracts—Facetiæ.

EDITORIALS.—The President and the Fillibusters—The Slavery Agitation—The Presidential Question—The Mexican Protectorate—Expiring Shrieks—Our Diplomacy in Japan—A New Postal Enterprise.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.—Full Report of the Telegraphic Chess Game between Philadelphia and New-York.

JAPAN.—Interesting Sketches of Japanese Scenery and Customs—The New Treaties.

THE NIAGARA'S VOYAGE.—The Captured Africans on their way Home.

EUROPE.—Full details of the latest European News.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.—Domestic Intelligence and City Summary.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—Death of Distinguished Persons.

PERSONAL.—Movements of Prominent Individuals.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Short Items of General News.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

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☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

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BEST SCOTCH
WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
BEST ENGLISH
SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, $1 TO $6.
NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1.
RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Wholesale buyers supplied on easy terms.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Phalon & Son's**
PREPARED FROM COCOINE,
COCOA-NUT OIL.
The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

☞ **Ladies, take the Children for their**
WINTER FURS
to the splendid exposition of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENIN'S NEW FUR-ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing-Machines.**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ **At Dempsey & Fargis', No. 603 Broadway,** WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY, &c.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Ladies' Gaiter Boots**—With heels, 12s.; Double soles, 14s. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button and Gaiter Boots, Slippers, &c. Boys' Patent Leather Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c., with India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Premium Perfumery, comprising Eau** Lustrale, Eau Athenienne, Eau Divine de Venus, Nymph Soap, Vegetable Liquid Hair Dye, Soaps of all kinds, Pomades, Cosmetics, Perfumes, &c., with a great variety of Fancy Goods. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 704 Chesnut-st, Philadelphia.

☞ **Genuine Camphor Ice is Only Manufactured** by the sole proprietor, E. W. VONDERSMITH; all others are counterfeit. If you are troubled with rough skin or salt rheum, just try it. Dépôt, No. 198 Bowery, drug store; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Extra Heavy All-wool Under-Shirts and** Drawers. Also, Undergarments for men, women, and children, all kinds, selling at reduced prices at
McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store,
Corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,** ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **The American Smoker.**—Who uses it? Everybody who has got any sense, if they can get it. A few more can be had at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and** Clothing. Wholesale Stock clearing out at wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortland-st.

MARRIED.

STUYVESANT—SCHUCHARDT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., ROBERT R. STUYVESANT to AMELIA, daughter of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq.

LOVEJOY—GREENE.—At Red Bank, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. JAS. W. H. LOVEJOY, of Washington, D. C., to MARIA L., youngest daughter of William A. Greene, Esq., of the first-named place.

HOFFMAN—POWERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, JOSEPH G. HOFFMAN to CAROLINE A., youngest daughter of the late Wm. M. Powers.

KENT—MUMFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Dr. Seabury, HENRY F. KENT and CHARLOTTE S., daughter of Benjamin A. Mumford, Esq.

WILLETT—GRAY.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. G. H. Mandeville, Mr. SEABROOK E. WILLET, of Flushing, L. I., to Miss MARY FRANCIS GRAY, of the former place.

ROBISON—BIGELOW.—At Valatia, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth, JOHN B. J. ROBINSON, of Newark, N. J., to DELIA A., daughter of Ralph Bigelow, Esq., formerly of this City.

DIED.

MACKIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, Mrs. GRACE MACKIE, widow of the late John Mackie, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Dr. Mu

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT.
ROBERT LE DIABLE, TROVATORE, LA SONNAMBULA, LA NARANJERA, L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AND MATINEE.
GAZZANIGA, LABORDE,
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
FORMES, FLORENZA, TAMARO, LORINI.
The sale of seats for "Robert le Diable" commences this morning. The sale of tickets for Saturday's Matinée commences on Friday.
THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 7½,
Benefit and farewell appearance of
Madame GAZZANIGA,
immediately after which she will leave for Havana.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GAZZANIGA
will consist of
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES.
AN ENTIRE OPERA this evening, and
A MATINEE to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be given, for the second and last time, the entire opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses, and the magnificent ballet scene of last year will be given this season for the SECOND AND LAST TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE and GAZZANIGA.
MLLE. SOTO.
CARL FORMES
will appear in his world-renowned rôle of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be given Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE.
The rôle of Leonora will be sung for the last time by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who has kindly volunteered her services. After "Il Trovatore,"
THE SECOND ACT OF LA SONNAMBULA,
when
MADAME LABORDE,
will make her first appearance as Amina, and sing the celebrated air of "Ah non giunge," (Do not mingle).
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her famous Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
And Maggioschi the duet from
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for Madame Gazzaniga's farewell Opera night and each Matinée.
The price of admission for Robert le Diable will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinées.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for to-night's Robert le Diable will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
On MONDAY—First night of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Lucrezia, and CARL FORMES as the Duke.
THE SEASON CLOSES POSITIVELY
next week with
THE HUGUENOTS.
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season, on which occasion
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA MATINEE.
TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND THE VICINITY.
The very great number of letters received from families living out of town, who naturally observe that the City being abundantly furnished with opera in the evening, the "Matinée" should be given for the special benefit of "the country," induces the Director to announce that
THE GALA MATINEE OF SATURDAY,
as well as the other Matinées which will be given on the return of the company, will commence
At 12½. Doors open at 11¾.
By which arrangement persons living out of town can return before night
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Nov. 27, at 12½ o'clock,
GAZZANIGA'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE
prior to her departure for Havana.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
has kindly volunteered her services. The following artists will appear:
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE,
GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
TAMARO, FLORENZA, PERRING, MAGGIORCHI.
The performances will consist of
the entire opera of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....Leonora.
Mlle. GHIONI will make her first appearance as Azucena.
TAMARO, FLORENZA, WEINLICH.
The second act of Bellini's
LA SONNAMBULA.
LABORDE will make her first appearance as.....Amina.
MME. GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her celebrated Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
and with Signor Maggiorochi the duet from Donizetti's
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinées.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for to night's "Robert le Diable" will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
The sale of tickets for the matinée commences to-day.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
The doors will be opened at 11¾. The Matinée will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely. The Entr'-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
On MONDAY, Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
PICCOLOMINI.....as.....Lucrezia
FORMES.....as.....The Duke

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle; (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5, Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian danseuse,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.
The roaring pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Wild.....Gabriel Ravel
Gilford Lead.....Francois Ravel
THE CONSCRIPT.
Jacques, the miller boy.....Francois Ravel

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Lieut. Harcrett, his clerk.....Mr. Douldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchesington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta.....{her daughters.}.....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina.....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Elias.....Miss Marion McCarthy
(with songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, Mc Donall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
OR
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,
&c., &c.
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
&c., &c., will appear.
Box Book Open for the week.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
The largest and best-appointed on this continent, will reopen on
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
with Mr. Sperry's celebrated
FASHIONABLE, SATIRICAL AND POLITICAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
in five acts, entitled
EXTREMES,
in which that eminent artist,
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
will make his first appearance for many years in New-York, in his original character,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
the popular cantatrice and comedienne, will début in New-York in this comedy.
A full and efficient company will appear in the cast.
For full particulars, see small bills.
Mr. JOHN MOORE.....Stage Manager
Mr. WAYNE OLWINE.....Acting Manager

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. E. Eddy
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
Will be acted Bulwer's grand play of
RICHELIEU.
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of
TAMING A SHREW.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7¾.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 26.
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be succeeded by
OLD AND YOUNG.
Concluding with the military spectacle of the
FRENCH SPY.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S
SECOND
SOIREE MUSICALE,
At Dodworth's Rooms, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1858,
assisted by well known talent.
FULL PARTICULARS IN MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN PAVILION,
To-night, FRIDAY, Nov. 26,
PROFESSOR STARR'S
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS.
Prof. Starr, who astonishes his audiences by Enlarging Animals to Fourteen Millions of Times Larger than Life, and then feeds them upon Living Monsters in the presence of the people, will give the first of his series of popular entertainments in the spacious, elegant, and comfortable Pavilion of the Palace Gardens to-night. Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Wm. Robertson, who gave such perfect satisfaction at the Palace Garden Concerts last Summer.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price to all parts of the pavilion. Doors open at 6½; entertainment commencing at 7.

444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mr McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S NIAGARA
AND
BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
Will, in consequence of the storm,
Be deferred until
SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 26 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 900 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

FURS.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,123 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

FOR THE PEOPLE—FOR THE SCHOLAR—FOR THE POET—FOR THE ARTIST—FOR THE THINKER—FOR THE CLOISTER—FOR THE STEAMBOAT—FOR THE RAILROAD—FOR THE FIRESIDE—FOR HOME.
"THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY"
WILL BE READY EARLY IN DECEMBER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, MADE BY ED. S. Davis, for $500, at six months, Nov. 16, to order S. A. Brower, payable at Danbury Bank, Conn., not indorsed. The finder will oblige by leaving it at S. A. BROWER'S, No. 216 Pearl-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN WASHINGTON-square, about 8 o'clock, a FUR VICTORINE, lined with brown satin. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 226 Thompson-st.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.
The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.
Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.
The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.
My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.
LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—MADE BY LAWRENCE, and but little used; cost $950, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has no use for it. Inquire at No. 35 Broad st., up stairs, or at CLEARY'S livery stable, East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., where it can be seen.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS.
BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS
Will be exhibited this week by
GEO. BULPIN,
at his well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH MINK FURS,
RICH SABLE FURS,
RICH ERMINE FURS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES,
ALL NEW GOODS,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RAGLANS,
RAGLANS,
RAGLANS.
300 NEW RAGLANS WILL BE OPENED AT
M. M. HUEY'S, NO. 1 BOWERY,
Corner of Division-st.,
THIS MORNING. GREAT BARGAINS.
100 beautiful Raglans, all colors.....$3 50 and $4 50
100 handsome, richly trimmed.....$5, $6 and $7
100 of the richest goods manufactured. The whole to be cleared out at a tremendous sacrifice. The earlier the call the better the assortment.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
M. M. HUEY,
No. 1 Bowery,
Corner of Division-st.

AT EMBERSON'S,
NOS. 285 AND 353 6TH-AV.,
Large lots of cheap goods from Auction, consisting of laces, embroideries, ribbons, bonnets, ronchies, flowers, feathers, gloves, hosiery, furs, trimmings, fancy goods, and numerous other articles, all of which have been bought at the recent large auction sales for cash, and will be sold at ruinously low prices. Large lots of embroidered sets, bands, flouncings; also, a fine assortment of gents', ladies' and children's gloves and hosiery, suitable for the present season, very cheap. A lot of children's cloth leggings at 25 cents per pair. Furs in great variety from auction daily. Large lots of woolen hoods, comforters, &c. Please to call and be convinced.
WM. EMBERSON.
N. B.—All the goods in store No. 285, purchased of John Farrell, will be sold at cost, some of which are very cheap.
W. EMBERSON.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

THE STYLE.
EDGERTON'S CASQUETTE EUGENIA.
No. 409 Canal-st.

ALL THE STYLE,
EDGERTON'S BEAVER RAGLANS.
No. 409 Canal-st.

THE PARISIAN STYLE,
EDGERTON'S SLEEVE CLOAKS.
No. 409 Canal-stt.

EDGERON'S
STYLE AND PRICES.
THE FORMER UNSURPASSED,
THE LATTER 40 PER CENT.
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER
RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.
No. 409 Canal st.

REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a superb selection of Real Laces just received.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, BERTHS,
VEILS, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE SCARFS AND FLOUNCINGS,
BLACK THREAD LACE,
POINTS MANTILLAS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,
BLACK LACE FLOUNCING.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the extensive assortment of Paris embroideries just opened, and comprising the very latest Paris novelties. Also, several cartons of the cheapest cambric collars, setts, skirts and handkerchiefs ever offered.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' SABLES
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 Broadway.
This select and beautiful stock of
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
SABLES,
Consisting of Cloaks, Mantelets, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and Cuffs, cut and
MADE IN PARIS,
And imported specially for the present season, will be sold at very
REASONABLE PRICES,
As the undersigned intends to sweep off the entire assortment by the first day of January.
JOHN N. GENIN.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!
Largest Stock in the City,
AT DE GROOT'S OAK HALL.
Still Greater Reduction!
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, and 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.

NEW SILK ROBES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning a beautiful assortment of NEW SILKS received per *Canada*, comprising Double Skirt and two flounced Robes of the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway cor. Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S RETAILING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE MUCH used for softening and bleaching the hands; as a speedy and effectual cure for chapped or rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in sweeping, dusting, house cleaning, &c., and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $13. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

EXTENSION SKIRTS! EXTENSION SKIRTS!—15,000 cast-off skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Extension Skirt Establishment, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Private dressing-room, where ladies can have skirts fitted to suit them. Ladies only in attendance.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERsary Festival of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, will be celebrated on TUESDAY, Nov. 30 instant. The members will dine together at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock, for the transaction of the usual business. The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 11th inst.:
ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 5 Pine-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
ROBERT GORDON, No. 45 Exchange-place.
MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, No. 78 Murray-st.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 69 Wall-st.
ALLEN HAY, No. 44 Broad-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.
ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL Society will hold its annual meeting for election of officers and other business, at its room No. 2 Clinton Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858. The officers and committees to be voted for are as follows: A President, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Librarian; and Committees on Library, on Finance, on Premiums, on Fruits, on Flowers and Plants, on Vegetables and on Seeds. The roll will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and continue open till 8 o'clock P. M. JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Secretary.

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

PERSONAL.

G. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., WILMINGTON, Delaware, after Dec. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN UNION
For the representation of agriculture, horticultare, commerce, invention, manufactures, mechanics, the sciences and fine arts,
AT NO. 620 BROADWAY.
The above spacious and elegant building, selected by the Board of Managers, is now open for the reception of articles for exhibition. Goods to be delivered at the Crosby-st. entrance, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance. The entry clerk will give receipts, tickets, &c. By order of the Board of Managers,
HENRY WINFIELD, Vice-President.
AUG. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams.....11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.....9¼c. to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.....7¾c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.....8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon.....10½c. to 11c.
Boneless Meats, ¼c. ₰ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

MAGIC! NO HUMBUG! WARRANTED!
MONELL'S Hair Tonic will positively cure Baldness, prevent the hair from falling, giving it a dark and beautiful lustre. No oils, pomades, champooing, or curling tongs required by those who use it. Nothing better for children's hair. Large bottles 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., each. Sold only at the old Drug Store No. 2 1st av., corner of Houston-st, where that celebrated Persian Hair Color Restorer is made and sold, which will positively turn gray hair to its original color and keep it so.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
FRENCH GOLD PENS,
Rodgers' Pocket Knives, Gillott's Steel Pens at
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, held at Firemen's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. William H. Wickham, of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 15:
Whereas, This body has received the afflicting and mournful information of the decease of the former Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Cornelius V. Anderson, one who, from the time of his induction into that important office, discharged its responsible and laborious duties with such eminent fidelity and success, therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of our former much-beloved and respected Chief we have to mourn the loss of one whose nobleness of character, whose impartiality in the discharge of his duties, integrity of purpose, uncompromising honesty, coolness and fearlessness in the hour of danger, true sympathy with the distressed and afflicted, commended him to the love and regard of every true fireman and honest citizen.
Resolved, That it is with a melancholy pleasure we here place on record our high appreciation of the worth and character of our former beloved Chief; we remember with feelings of sincere gratitude his unceasing advocacy of the rights and interests of firemen, his devotion to the cause of the widow and the orphan, his ardent desires and efforts for the maintenance of the respectability and character of our Department. In his death our whole City has sustained an irreparable loss; we mourn this event with deep sincerity, and can truly say, that a good man has been taken from our midst.
Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing, duly certified, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.
Mr. James Kelly, of the Board of Trustees, seconded the resolutions, and made some feeling remarks in regard to the deceased.
Mr. John J. Bloomfield, of No. 42 Engine, made a few remarks, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.
D. MILLIKEN, President.
WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, BALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

MECHANICS' TOOLS WANTED.—
A parallel screw lathe, capable of turning 6 feet.
A planing machine capable of planing 4 feet.
An upright drilling machine, capable of drilling an inch and a half diameter.
All adapted for power. FREELAND or WHITWORTH'S preferred.
None need answer unless the tools are first-rate, and in first-rate order. Address Box 1,378, Post-office, stating the maker of the tools, the price, and where to be seen.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1858.
THE FIRM OF STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. STANFORD retiring from business. The signature of the firm will only be used by R. L. DELISSER in settlement, &c. THOS. N. STANFORD,
R. L. DELISSER.
The business hitherto conducted under the name and style of STANFORD & DELISSER will in future be conducted by the subscriber under his own name.
R. L. DELISSER,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BRICK CHURCH—CORNER OF FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The sale of pews will take place in the church TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The church will be open for inspection on Monday and Tuesday next. All persons entitled to scrip representing pews in the old church, can obtain the same by calling on AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-st., second floor, on Saturday, Nov. 27, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses,

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can have very desirable accommodation in a private family; a fair price expected for superior rooms, with good board; centrally located in a good neighborhood, two blocks from Broadway. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FRONT ROOM WITH closet, gas, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 46 East 16th-st, near Union square. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedroom, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in less than two minutes' walk from Beecher's Church, where very few boarders are taken. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN have a warm and pleasant, good-sized hall-room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6, in the first-class house, and desirable central location, No. 401 4th-st.; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND VERY DESIRable room on second floor, with good board, and every requisite for a comfortable home; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; location most convenient and pleasant, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and all the conveniences; dinner at 6 o'clock; location pleasant, and convenient to 4th-av., at No. 163 East 18th-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, with board. In a small private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 9 Vestry-st., one door West of Hudson-st.

BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A FRONT AND back parlor on the first floor, to a party of gentlemen. Also, two large rooms on the third story, (to gentlemen only.) The house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A quiet, retired family will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference required. Apply at No. 100 Hicks-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, in a private family; delightfully situated at the Northwest corner of Lexington av. and 36th-st., commanding a fine prospect; will be let to single gentlemen; to satisfactory parties the terms will be made reasonable. Address L. B., corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., or apply as above.

TO BOARDERS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FROM Connecticut,) without boarders, having recently taken the fine house No. 55 Willow-st., Brooklyn, offer a choice of rooms to one or two families, or to single gentlemen, for the Winter. A good New-England home is offered. Terms to those wishing to remain through the Winter will be reasonable. Apply as above.

N. B.—SUPERIOR BOARD, HANDSOME ROOMS, select society, with rare opportunity for improvement in French, may be found by a genteel family, or ladies and gentlemen, at M. MIEL'S, No. 44 East 11th-st. Lectures in French (free to residents in the house) every Wednesday, at 1 o'clock and 8 P. M.

NO. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE, CORNER OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms are to let to families or single gentlemen, at the above-named very desirable location; full or partial board, private table, or otherwise, can be furnished if desired.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-st.—A choice of neatly furnished rooms on second floor, consisting of suite of three rooms communicating with each other, and large bedroom adjoining, with full or partial board. References required.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW single gentlemen, also, can be accommodated with board in a first-rate family, on reasonable terms, at No. 104½ St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Stages pass the door.

PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 145 9th-st., would let a suite of rooms to a family of respectability, with private table, if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD IN A central and pleasant house may be obtained by one or two single gentlemen of quiet habits, at No. 28 University-Place, northwest corner of 10th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to two or three gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

NO. 995 BROADWAY.—A PARTY OF SINGLE gentlemen can obtain a large, nicely furnished parlor, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms, on the third floor of house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished, as desired. No convenience for cooking.

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC IS DEsirous of finding board and lodging in exchange for music lessons. French or German. Address A. S., No. 304 4th-st., near 4th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG

into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c. Just published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years. ALSO FOR SALE

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A CASH PURCHASER WILL FIND AN extra-toned and superbly-finished full 7 octave rosewood piano-forte (and stool) quite new, carved case, legs, lyre, &c., for $700, as will be found on examination. Full particulars, with reference to makers, will be given at the lady's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR grand and square Pianos, which have received fifteen first prizes within fifteen years; also, New-York Pianos of good make, very low. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

SUPERIOR-TONED, BEAUTIFUL-CARVED piano for $200; with serpentine moulding, scolloped keys, metalic frame, and a beautiful repeating touch. It would be well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Inquire at the factory, No. 233 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. H. HARDMAN, Agent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $500; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano, Mandoline, and Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th sts., between 10lst, 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also,

Lots on 105th-st. and 5th-av., and 115th-st. and 5th-av.

Also,

Lots on 87th-st. and 4th-av.

Also,

Lots on 53d-st. and 5th-av., on 39th-st., near 5th-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE.—A plot of about 65 lots of ground for sale in one parcel, being advantageously located about four blocks below Central Park, on and between 8th and 9th avs.; streets graded, and curb and gutter stones laid, suitable for immediate improvement. All the lots about the grade, and free from rock. Title perfect, from an old estate. A map can be seen, and price and terms given, by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, situated about half a mile from Madison depôt, Morris County, N. J., and one hours' ride from the City, and being a part of the estate of, and adjoining, the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with farm-house, barns, dairy-house, &c., and an apple orchard of about 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD ern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., to complete order. Property situated next to corner South 6th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry-st., between Pike and Rutger-st.; rent low. Inquire at W. O. JENKS' Window-shade, Paper-hanging Curtain Emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. Window Shades, Paper-hangings and Curtain Materials, from auction, at great bargains.

FLOORS TO LET.—THE FIRST AND SECOND floors of that new and well-furnished house, No. 107 West 41st-st., near 8th-av. Each floor is well adapted for the accommodation of a small respectable family, being fitted up with commodious pantries, drawers, bells, &c. Also, gas and water and water-closets, gaseliers, &c., marble mantels, all in first-class order. None but small quiet families need apply. Unexceptionable references required. Inquire at the premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—CONtaining 100 acres, conveniently situated on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and within two hours' ride of either New-York or Philadelphia. For particulars inquire of the Receiving Teller, Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN LANDS.—FOR SALE,—ABOUT 3,000 acres of choice school and selected lands, situated in Chippewa, Marathon, and Shawanaw Counties, State of Wisconsin. For full descriptions and particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM DEC. 1, THE DWELLING PART of the house No. 257 Broome-st., corner of Orchard, consisting of ten rooms and kitchen, and containing most all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a respectable family offering good security. For further information, apply at the drug-store! No. 257 Broome-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 1 Ludlow-place, corner of Houston and Sullivan sts., with gas and Croton water. Rent $300 until May 1. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR AND THE BACK parlor, if desired, of the house No. 2 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to R. B. C., *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH—A medium-sized house, located in a good neighborhood, between 2d and 4th avs. and 40th and 86th sts.; must be cheap. Address, stating lowest price and location, HAMILTON, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

TO LET—BY A PLAIN NEW-ENGLAND FAMily, who will furnish fire, and take care of them, if required, parlor, tea-room, bedroom, and bath-room, with water-closet, all on first floor, for $32 a month. JOHN J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE, NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—For sale, 12 lots on the south side of 98th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK, FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE, HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS. In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS. ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND SENATE CHAMBER, and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES, *Established beyond Experiment* and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839. GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WEEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, AS sorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO. There being now on the way to this port, from Jarvis Island, about 5,000 tons of Guano, of which about 3,000 tons are expected to arrive in December, Farmers and Dealers are notified that orders will now be received for this Guano, to be supplied in regular rotation. Address C. S. MARSHALL, President of American Guano Co., No. 66 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Titles paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.

L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,

Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR SALE.—FIVE Bonds of the Government of Costa Rica for one thousand Spanish milled dollars, each dated June 16, 1858, payable June 16, 1859, with 12 per cent. interest, (trimonthly) interest paid to Sept. 16. These bonds were issued by the War Department to a Colonel in the Army, who is now here, and are a portion of the small indebtedness of that State, which has been always promptly paid at maturity. They are offered at a price that will yield a handsome return, and the proceeds can be delivered here on collection in specie to the holder.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.)

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 39 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 20.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed, at the close of business, on Saturday, Nov. 27, inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on Dec. 8 next; and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 9 next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1858.—The December '58 Coupons of the Junction Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage, 2d Division Bonds, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. H. C. LUCE, Treas.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF FORT MADIson, Lee County, Iowa, Bonds: You are hereby notified that owing to the scarcity of money at the present time, the interest due Dec. 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, will not be paid until April 1, 1859, at which time prompt payment will be made. R. McFARLAND, Collector. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Long Island Railroad Company will be held in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Nov. 29th, at 3 P. M., in room No. 25, Exchange, to consider the subject of changing the terminus of said Road to Hunter's Point. WM. L. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. H. DUSENBERY.

$2,000—THE ADVERTISER, AGED 26 years, will loan to a respectable firm or individual this sum, to be properly secured, provided he shall be employed as a clerk in the business at a fair salary. Address P. N. G., No. 377 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

INTEREST AND TAXES PAID ON SCHOOL University and Swamp Lands in the State of Wisconsin, and abstract of title by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., No. 35 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK. OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 5th and 8th avs. to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.

The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.

FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st., said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY, JOHN STEPHENSON, JAMES DENNIS, JOHN DAVENPORT, E. F. ROGERS, } Building Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the IIth Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the following petitions: Mary M'Connell, Ezekiel Archer, North Presbyterian Church, John Howard, E. Boehmack, Horace Parmeter, Elizabeth Lee, Seth D. Mills, People's Washing and Bathing Association, Harriet Washburn, and Margaret J. Garrigus, Michael Smith, S. Rowland, Clarence G. Mitchell, and John M. Barbour. All other parties having petitions before the Common Council for relief of tax are requested to appear before the Committee.

J. BRADLEY, THOMAS STEPHENS, WM. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, JANE SMITH, as I will be responsible for no debts of her contracting. JOHN M. SMITH.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8.30 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE,

8 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10 30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passengers, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:00 A. M. and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in N. A. 7 and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 17 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S

The Burning of the Eastern City.

From the London Times.

The fortunate escape of the crew and passengers of the *Eastern City* will henceforth occupy a prominent place among sea disasters which have terminated well. When half a dozen people are gathered round an English hearth, and fall a-talking of dreadful things, you may often have heard it asked, "Well, after all, what would be the most dreadful position in the world?" and the answer well-nigh invariably is, "To be in a ship at sea, and the ship to be on fire." It seems worse when the terrible alternative is forced upon human choice. It is a grim thing, when to escape death you must leap into the jaws of death, and to avoid murder commit suicide. Besides, there is the long suspense of the thing. The women and children are huddled on the poop for hours, just like sheep in the yard of the shambles, their destruction only a question of time, and plenty of time to think about it. But these helpless creatures have not been gradually brought down by pain and sickness to a point at which death might be regarded as a relief. They are strong for the most part, and in the full vigor of life—and to be so suddenly cut off! It was but the other day we had a terrible example of this kind in the destruction by fire of the German emigrant-ship in mid-Atlantic. But few survivors of many hundreds returned to tell the tale, and it was of so dreadful a kind that one could wish to banish it from one's memory forever. Think of these unfortunate persons gathering together in a space which became smaller and smaller every moment as the fire made way! At last the scorching and burning grew to be intolerable, and the cold seemed preferable to the hot death. They leaped by twos and threes into the sea, dropping like ripe fruit from an overladen bough. Happily, in the case of the *Eastern City* this dire catastrophe did not occur. The providential arrival of a troopship on the scene of the calamity just when destruction was imminent has spared us the necessity of recording a calamity which would, but for this chance occurrence, have been precisely similar to the miserable story of the Hamburg ship which was destroyed but the other day—she and all her passengers, and well-nigh all her crew.

The *Eastern City* was a ship of 1,368 tons, bound from Liverpool to Melbourne. She left the Mersey on the 10th of July last, having on board 180 passengers, 47 men, officers and crew, and more than 1,600 tons of general cargo. All went well till the *Eastern City* had passed the Equator, but on the 23d of August it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the fore-hold. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sea was running high, for the day before there had been a heavy gale, and the ship was rolling heavily. The captain, Captain JOHNSTONE, whose conduct throughout the transaction appears to have been above all praise, at once ordered all the passengers and crew on deck. All obeyed the order, save one poor man—a Skye-man he was, PETER M'LEAN by name—who was supposed to have been suffocated in his berth. His absence, however, was not noticed at the moment, and the fore-hatch was closed. Through two holes, one on each side of the hatch, the ship's company proceeded to pour down tons of water. It was of no avail; the fire could not be extinguished; so the next attempt was to try and smother it. The hatch was covered over with every woolen matter on which the people could lay their hands; but this served only to check, not to remedy, the evil. All the night through the men on board kept at their work, while the women and children—there were 60 of them—were gathered together on the poop, with such small comforts as could be provided for them in a burning ship, with death presently at hand. The boats were ready, and the captain did his best to persuade his luckless passengers that, at all events, there was a refuge for them; but he knew very well that the boats would never live in the sea then on, and, if they could have lived, there was not room in them for half his company and passengers. They were 600 miles away from any land and out of the usual track of ships, so that the case seemed evil indeed. Towards morning it became clear that the fire was gaining on the *Eastern City*,—it was working its way into the after-hold. Smoke now appeared in the first and second cabins. It was sad work; and, as though to mock their misery, the morning broke beautiful and bright, although the sea was still high.

The ship was put before the wind, and all on board still worked hard, though hope had deserted the ship. Still, despair will do as well as hope as far as working is concerned. At such a time happy is it for those who can work, and drive away the overpowering sense of present evil by physical exertion, useless as it may be. About noon the foreyard came down by the run. This was on the 24th. How if the foremast should fall and rip up the deck, and let in the air to fan the flame, which as yet had not burst forth, as it soon would if fed with outer air? There was but one chance left, and that chance seemed a remote one indeed—which was, that a sail might appear, and a ship bear down to their assistance.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the captain and a few of the passengers had gone into the after saloon to get a little food. Before going down they had scanned the horizon greedily enough, no doubt, but they could make nothing of it. The hasty meal of which they were partaking was probably to be their last one in this world. On a sudden the cry arose on deck, "A sail! a sail!" They all rushed up, but at first nothing could they see, save a dark cloud on the horizon. Presently they caught sight of something white. Was it a sail? Was it a gull? Was it life? Was it death? It grew larger, more distinct; there could at length be no doubt—they were saved. "She was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rays on the sea; how we all cheered, and wept, and prayed, and laughed, and clasped each other's hands, and cheered again; how great rough fellows hugged each other, and wept like children; how men who had probably never prayed before muttered sincere thanksgivings; and how those who had preserved the greatest indifference when death seemed so near were now completely overcome" We will not attempt to weaken the force of this description by any comment of our own. Within half an hour from the time the ship was first sighted she bore down upon them, and, cheering as only British soldiers and sailors can cheer, the ship's company and troops on board the *Merchantman* passed under the stern of the burning ship. As she passed, Captain JOHNSTONE hailed them through his trumpet. "We are on fire. Will you stand by us?" Back came a voice from the good ship *Merchantman*: "Ay! ay!" In a brief space the boats were got out from either ship, and first the women and children were transported on board the troopship, then the rest. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were thus rescued from death without a single accident to any individual. Every living soul on board the *Eastern City* was saved, with the exception of that unfortunate man who had been suffocated by the smoke at the outset of the calamity. At about 2 A. M., when the troop-ship stood away, the *Eastern City* was in a bright blaze alow and aloft, and soon the masts went, and the burning hull was left to her fate. The last her Captain, and passengers, and crew, saw of her was a black cloud in the distance floating in the morning air.

The Pirates of the Chinese Seas.

From the London Times.

No schoolboy in his day-dreams ever wished himself a pickpocket, but many a young enthusiast has burned to be a pirate. How sadly pleasant to look back upon that early holiday reading, when, having mastered *Robinson Crusoe*, we discovered and at once devoured the *History of the Bucaniers*, stealing our way perhaps thence into the pages of the Abbé RAYNAL, opening up ROBERTSON, ranging up and down some old library, devouring alike healthy and unhealthy histories, but always hunting the shelves and earnestly peering about—even at the cost of having to construe indifferent Latin, or spell out the lives of the Conquistadores in hard, crabbed Spanish—for adventures on salt water and deeds of pirates on the Spanish Main! How we all used to sympathize with the chivalrous and phrenetic MONTBAR, whose name was a cry to hush infants squalling with a Spanish twang! How we followed the desperate career of that dare-devil Welshman named MORGAN, when with his piratical band he pushed up an intricate river, landed his bucaniers, fought a pitched battle with a great army, plundered and burnt the huge city, and returned laden with precious metals, and with dignitaries, representatives of huge ransoms! The historian speaks to us of these English and French sea-robbers, telling us how they were produced and almost justified by Spanish oppression, and how they dealt the first blow at Spanish greatness by shivering the unity of her western possessions. The schoolboy thinks only of his reckless, jovial, adventurous life, and as he grows from a hobble-dehoy to a sighing youth, he covers his old heroes with the glaze of romance, changes his Morgan into a Conrad, gives his Conrad a Medora, steeps his old favorites in chivalry and sentiment, and even after his days of sheepish sentiment are past, carries a sort of unconfessed penchant for bold pirates and piratical cruisers into his manhood.

Well, the great Platonic year brings back in its cycle past events, and facts that grow hazy in their distance are sometimes shot down in all their native coarseness fresh and unpolished at our own doors. If any boy or man wishes to see piracy taking the dimensions of an institution, he may still find it. Along a thousand miles of coast indented by deep bays and fringed by protecting inlets, with far up-stretching inlets where craft of small draught may shelter, and where square-rigged vessels cannot pursue, bold pirate chiefs with shaven heads and plaited tails are still masters of the ocean. There they still live and flourish; drinking their samshu jollily, smoking their opium leisurely, spending their sycee silver recklessly, surrounded by stinkpots, and rocket spears, and hollow bamboos crammed with curious combustibles, and a congregation of rusty cannon more wonderful than terrible to behold, and perhaps chanting, as only Chinamen can chant, some Chinese version of "The sea, the sea, the open sea." The Sea Kings of the Baltic were not so absolute as they. The poor trembling transport junks, laden with the sugar from Formosa or their timber from Ningpo, are as paralyzed as partridges with a hawk above them when these ships of prey, with their wing-shaped sails and huge fins of oars, come out upon them, rushing with their amphibious implements of swift propulsion. Even the wretched fisherman does not dare to venture from the shore without a licence from some pirate chief or the convoy of a lorcha, whose protection is almost as expensive as capture, and whose Portuguese captain is hardly, even in name, less piratical than YAOU or HWANG or A'PAK. The swift opium clipper must dread a calm in these waters, for, despite their disinclination for European propinquity, the Sea Kings collect like vultures around her, and pound her from a distance until the prey is dead, and they can come near safely to devour. It has happened more than once, although the stories may not be noised too loudly in the ears of underwriters, that even steamers have been carried in the smoke of stinkpots. You will not meet no sailor who has navigated these seas in sailing ships who has not tales to tell of wounds received, or captivity suffered, or hairbreadth escapes achieved from the clutches of the pirates of the China Seas.

To let this institution alone would be our policy, if we were so selfish and gain-seeking a people as our enemies would make us out. The Chinese merchant is awakening to the advantages of insurance, and if we let the evil thrive it would gradually drive all the junks out of competition and throw all the coasting trade into European hands. But that has not been the view we have taken of our duties as a civilized nation. We have in our late treaty undertaken to assist the Chinese Government to destroy this ancient institution, and to shoot, hang, or deliver over to the still less tender mercies of the Mandarins all the bold freebooters of the Celestial seas. Yesterday we published the account of a serious commencement of operations for the performance of this duty, and some part of this was a tale of adventure almost worthy of the Spanish Main. The dispatches show a list of results tending considerably to the discouragement of the sea rovers of China: a fortified stockade taken, 126 piratical crafts destroyed, 563 guns captured, 372 pirates killed (without counting Commander CRESWELL's unenumerated killed,) and six cargo vessels and 54 sailors recaptured, are sufficiently tangible results. We ought also to value highly the services of the officers engaged in these expeditions, in that they effected their object at a very small sacrifice on our side. We are glad to see that Capt. VANSITTART is again in these seas, and the names of Commanders CRESSWELL and BROOKER, and Lieutenants WYNNIATT, ARTHUR, and BEVAN, are well known already to the reader of the events of this Chinese war. They would have done their duty with equal zeal and enterprise against a more redoubtable enemy than a Chinese pirate, and it is indeed only by a mixture of skill and real daring that these enemies are conquered with such little loss. But, although we confess it is unfair towards these most meritorious officers, our English instincts for a hard fight will come out, and the public interest will probably skim lightly over the services of the larger expedition to follow the fortunes of that single little gunboat which alone in distant waters, and almost unarmed, fought a desperate fight with four large piratical junks fully armed and fully manned. The *Staunch* darting about among her ponderous enemies must have looked in size like a wasp among bats. Those who saw those small vixen craft at Spithead not very long ago, must almost laugh at the impudence of Lieut. WILDMAN lashing himself on to a great junk, with a poop as high as his funnel, boarding the huge thing in the smoke of stinkpots, and then rowing off in his "captain's gig"—such a mighty gig!—to board and burn a flying foe of equal dimensions. This last was a real bit of British bounce. Lieut. WILDMAN does not tell us how many men he had to man his gig, but we cannot with any probability allow him more than four; or many of his men were wounded, some were on board his prize—he magnificently calls them "a party"—and of course he left a safe number on board the *Staunch*. As he had about thirty men to begin with, he could not have had many spare hands left for his boarding expedition, and he seems to have treated the sea kings with very little consideration. But, so far as landsmen can draw inferences from facts, it may be and ought to be an axiom that in naval matters audacity always wins.

There is, however, a great deal yet to be done before we have purged these seas; and the only possible way to succeed will be to disarm all uncommissioned ships. Poor old Admiral WANG himself, if he had escaped the rebels as he escaped our shot at Fatshan, could not tell a Chinese pirate from a Chinese man-of-war, or even from a Chinese merchantman. He could predicate of some given ships that they undoubtedly were pirates, but he could honestly declare of no one armed junk that her guns are only used for proper purposes. It would appear from the facts mentioned by Lieutenant WILDMAN, and from the lorcha rig of some of the ships destroyed in the South, that the convoy fleets which some time since landed their crews and fought a bloody battle in the European settlement at Ningpo have now undisguisedly taken up piracy as a trade. But steam, especially in the form of these pestilent little gunboats, is intolerant even of a shred of romance. Even if England and France should relax after a season of energy, the Russians will soon have a little Sebastopol at Castries Bay, and many little gunboats and big ships up and down these seas. The Straits of Formosa will soon be as safe as the British Channel; even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed, and the pirate haunts at Lintin will be inhabited by honest folk. Piracy, on a respectable scale may become extinct, and China may soon have no living representative of those great piratical chiefs, never hitherto absent from her history, who drove the Dutch out of Formosa, changed an Imperial dynasty, and only the other day forced the Court of Pekin to take a pirate fleet into its pay and make its master a high Naval Mandarin.

The Case of Joseph Jackson, Pardoned by Governor King.

From the Albany Journal of last evening.

The attention of the Governor was first called to this case in the Fall of 1857. The papers then presented were a petition signed by MRS. JACKSON, the wife of the prisoner; another by citizens of Brooklyn, and the following communication from the Judges, before whom JACKSON was tried, convicted and sentenced:

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represent.

That circumstances which have come to light since the conviction of JOSEPH JACKSON, who was indicted for rape upon the person of CATHARINE SULLIVAN, have very much impaired our confidence in the testimony of the said CATHARINE, and in view of all the circumstances, the pardon of JOSEPH JACKSON would, in our judgment, be a proper exercise of Executive clemency.

S. B. STRONG,
S. D. MORRIS,
JOHN A. EMMANS,
MARTIN SCHOONMAKER.

Dated BROOKLYN, Sept. 19, 1857.

Attached to the letter of the Judges was the following communication:

To his Excellency the Governor of New-York:

WE, the undersigned, believing that JOSEPH JACKSON was not guilty of the crime for which he is now suffering imprisonment, respectfully express our concurrence in the foregoing opinion of the Judges who presided at his trial:

John Dikeman, W. J. Cogswell, S. D. Lewis, W. T. Waring, B. Frank Browne, A. G. Hammond, Samuel Garrison, John C. Smith, Alexander Hagner, Alden J. Spooner, John Hess, A McCue, Hay Hagner, Jesse C. Smith, Jasper W. Gilbert, D. W. Winston, Burdett Stryker, N. B. Morse, Chas. R. Lynd and E. D. Culver.

The application for a pardon was subsequently renewed by Judge SCHOONMAKER in person, and in addition to other papers and petitions left by him with the Governor, was the following:

Hon. John A. King, Governor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: JOSEPH JACKSON was convicted of the crime of rape, alleged to have been committed upon CATHARINE SULLIVAN. She testified distinctly upon the trial of JACKSON, that she never had sexual intercourse with any person except JACKSON.

On the trial of RICHARD LEWIS, subsequently, she swore positively that LEWIS had sexual intercourse with her the day following the alleged rape of JACKSON. I must confess that I was surprised at so glaring a contradiction in relation to a fact about which she could not have been mistaken.

That she committed perjury upon the first or second trial is clear. As to which was the true statement, I am unable to say, but it is certainly dangerous to convict a person upon the testimony of such a witness.

I think the case commends itself to the consideration of your Excellency.

Your obedient servant,
S. D. MORRIS.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 12, 1857.

We presided with Judges STRONG and MORRIS on the trials referred to in the foregoing letter, and entirely concur in the statement and views therein expressed.

MARTIN SCHOONMAKER,
JOHN A. EMMANS,
Justices of the Sessions.

During the following Winter and Spring, repeated applications were made to the Governor, in behalf of JACKSON. In the month of June, the following letter was received from Judge STRONG:

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Since I wrote to your Excellency on the subject of JACKSON, who was convicted before me of the crime of rape, I have conversed with those who were associated with me on the trial, and other respectable persons here, and it seems to be the general impression that he has already been punished sufficiently for what was actually and clearly proved against him, and that he is therefore a fit subject for Executive clemency. I have heard since I came here, of several tolerably well authenticated discrepancies in the testimony of the prosecutrix, which create a reasonable doubt, whether JACKSON committed the crime charged against him, (however vicious his conduct may have been,) and for that reason, for the sake of his estimable wife, and their helpless children, and his conduct in the State Prison having been good, (I am informed,) I am influenced to concur in recommending that he should be pardoned.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. B. STRONG.

The letter of Judge STRONG was followed by the petition of nine of the Jurors who tried JACKSON, as follows: Luke W. Thomas, Foreman of the Jury; Curtis Noble, Benjamin Rockwell, A. F. Carpenter, Joshua Cathart, Abram Vanderveer, Elisha Theall, Henry Van Pelt and Joseph Lake. To this petition was added the names of many well-known citizens of Brooklyn.

The present Sheriff of the County of Kings addressed several letters to the Governor in favor of the pardon of JACKSON. The following is a copy of one of them:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1858.

Hon. John A. King:

I am satified, my dear Sir, that all has been done that is required in the matter of signatures and petitions for the pardon of JOSEPH JACKSON. The most respectable persons have had no hesitation in giving their names in his behalf. Common report gives sympathy for him, and I sincerely believe that a pardon at your hands would meet with general approbation.

Very sincerely, yours, &c.,
GEO. REMSEN, Sheriff.

Subsequently the Governor received the following letter from Ex-Senator CROSS:

BROOKLYN, Monday, October 11, 1858.

Hon. John A. King, Governor:

DEAR SIR: I desire to say a few words to you in relation to JOSEPH JACKSON, who is now in the State Prison convicted of the crime of rape.

I was foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted him, together with DIXON and LEWIS, for the same offence. The Jury, as it was represented to them at the time, thought it a very aggravated case, and did not hesitate to find bills against them all. JACKSON was tried and convicted before Judge STRONG. The principal witnesses against him were CATHARINE SULLIVAN and JANE MULDOON, the two girls who it was said had been so outraged.

Upon the trial of JACKSON (as before the Grand Jury) these girls both swore that they had told all they knew, and all that had transpired from the time they left the ship until they escaped from JACKSON and company.

Upon the trial of LEWIS, subsequently, JANE MULDOON acknowledged that she was knowing to the fact that CATHARINE SULLIVAN, while at Sheep's Head Bay, did consent, and did go into a private room with LEWIS, and that CATHARINE acknowledged to JANE that she had connexion with LEWIS.

That circumstance so operated upon the minds of the Court and Jury that LEWIS was acquitted, and I am free to say that, had that circumstance come out before the Grand Jury, I very much doubt whether JACKSON would have been indicted at all.

It is very doubtful, therefore, whether JACKSON really committed the crime for which he was convicted, although his conduct with the girls was vicious. For all he did do, he has been more than sufficiently punished.

I consider him a fit subject for Executive clemency, and recommend that he be pardoned.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
JOHN A. CROSS.

Strong personal appeals were also made to the Governor by persons of character and position, for the pardon of JACKSON, on the ground that the testimony upon which he was convicted was not reliable; that the demands of justice had been fully satisfied for the crime committed; and the suffering condition of his estimable wife and helpless children.

Petitions and communications numerously signed were also presented for his pardon, containing such well-known names as the Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Rev. Evan M. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Heman Bangs, Rev. J. B. Hagany, Rev. J. C. Searles, Hon. Samuel S. Powell, Mayor of Brooklyn; Hon. Francis B. Stryker, Ex-Mayor; Hon. C. P. Smith, Hon. J. S. Stranahan, Hon. Samuel C. Johnson, Alexander Hedden, Esq., Jacob Meserole, Nesmith & Son, and many others among the first citizens of Brooklyn, to which reference is made in the letter of Sheriff REMSEN.

The documents before the Governor in behalf of JACKSON's pardon exceed in number and character any application now in the Executive Department. The publication of them might be continued, if there was a necessity for it.

Texas Items.

The Galveston *News*, of Nov. 13, says: "Though there are still a few cases of yellow fever in our city, there is every reason to believe that the epidemic is at an end." The Howard Association of Galveston, having no patients under its charge, has ceased active operations for the present season.

The Houston *Telegraph* reports "another nice frost" on the morning of the 12th. The *Telegraph* learns that the black tongue is spreading in the neighborhood of Houston, and that a very large proportion of the stock is afflicted by it. The Indianola *Courier*, of the 10th, announces the entire disappearance of yellow fever from that city. Governor RUNNELS has appointed Thursday, the 25th, to be observed as Thanksgiving Day.

The *Telegraph*, of the 10th, says that no new cases of fever had been reported for three or four days. The deaths from yellow fever, from the 2d to the 6th inst., were 17, making the total deaths by the epidemic 80.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 11th, has the following: "The *Democrat* mentions the arrival at Waco of Capt. L. S. Ross, and says that he is fast recovering from his wounds, received in the late fight with the Camanche Indians. He is just in from the Brazos Agency, and reports everything quiet within the reserve, but says the wild Indians have stolen about one hundred head of horses since Major VAN DORN's fight with them. Major VAN DORN, although severely wounded, was up and doing well. On the 26th October, CHARLES ELAM, who lived about seven miles southwest of Gatesville, was found dead, about one mile from his residence, shot through the heart with an arrow—stripped of all his clothing except his shirt. His horse, saddle and bridle were taken. Twelve Indians were seen in the neighborhood the same day, and a number of horses were stolen, some of which belonged to the PIERCOCKS near Cownouse. A small company is pursuing the Indians."

The Austin *Intelligencer*, of the 10th, has the following: "Acting under a commission from the Governor, Capt. JOHN S. FORD is now raising a company of Rangers for the protection of the frontier. We hear it rumored that Capt. M. B. HIGHSMITH, of Bastrop, will accompany him. With such men in the field, our frontier will receive that protection it has so long needed. We believe they are to start out in five or six days. ROBERT MCANALLY, Esq., was in town on Monday. He tells us that the people of San Saba, in his neighborhood, have collected their families together and organized for mutual defence. The Indians have not left the neighborhood. More fear prevails than ought—each one fearing for his own family. Many frontier settlements have been abandoned. Mr. MCANALLY carried up some six-shooters.

The Dallas *Herald* says that Colonel BORLAND's company had been fully organized, and left, on the 30th, for their station on Red River.

A letter to the Galveston *News*, dated Lampasas County, Oct. 30, says: A very severe hurricane or storm, passed through a portion of Coryelle County on Saturday night last. It was only about one hundred yards wide at the commencement, and widened as it lengthened in its furious course. Trees and rocks were torn from the ground and carried to an incredible distance. Everything was swept before it. On Rainey's Creek seven or eight houses were swept to the ground and one or two carried off. I have not learned that any one was killed; several persons were slightly injured. The direction of the storm was north of east. I do not know how far it went before it spent its fury, or what damage it has done."

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 12th furnishes the following intelligence:

"The Boundary Commission party, which left town yesterday for El Paso, consists of Major WM. R. SCURRY, Commissioner on the part of Texas; CHAS. H. SNOWDEN, Surveyor; JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Secretary, with twelve employes; on the part of the United States, JOHN H. CLARK, Commissioner, six assistants and twenty-two employes. The joint train consists of twelve (six mule) wagons, three ambulances, and some twelve extra pack mules. It is the intention to commence the survey at a point on the Rio Grande, about 16 miles above El Paso, as soon as practicable. The party have a duplicate set of all the instruments necessary to complete the survey. Probably a more complete outfit has never left our city for the Plains than this.

We have been [shown by Mr. JAMES VANCE, of the firm of VANCE & BROTHERS, of this city, some samples of cotton raised in this vicinity, which are as fine as any we have ever seen grow in the South. This cotton is raised upon the Medina, the Cibolo, Salado, San Antonio, and Guadalupe; and in beauty, cleanliness and elasticity we have rarely seen it equalled. Our merchants are buying largely this Fall, and we understand that the cotton is much better than usual. That this portion of Western Texas is one of the finest cotton-growing regions in the world, we believe, will soon be satisfactorily demonstrated by actual experiment. Our trade in this line with Mexico is much larger than many of our citizens realize. We understand that an agent from Saltillo, Mexico, is in town, for the purpose of contracting for cotton for several large manufacturing establishments in that city."

The *Ledger* says the amount of land now vacant and unencumbered, belonging to the State, is 101,088,100 acres.

University of the State of New-York.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University, held on the 19th inst., the following Academies were designated to instruct Common-School Teachers for the year 1859:

1. Academy at Little F'ls.
2. Auburn Academy.
3. Aurora Academy.
4. Brockport Col. Inst'te.
5. Canajoharie Academy.
6. Canandaigua Acadmy.
7. Cayuga Academy.
8. Claverack Academy & H. R. Institute.
9. Cortlandt Academy.
10. Cortlandtville Acad'y.
11. Cincinnatus Academy.
12. Delaware Academy.
13. East Bloomfield Acad.
14. Fairfield Academy.
15. Falley Seminary.
16. Franklin Academy at Malone.
17. Fredonia Academy.
18. Geneseo Academy.
19. Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.
20. Gilbertville Academy.
21. Glen's Falls Academy.
22. Governeur Wes. Sem.
23. Greenville Academy.
24. Groton Academy.
25. Kinderhook Academy.
26. Hartwick Seminary.
27. Ithaca Academy.
28. Jefferson Co. Institute.
29. Johnstown Academy.
30. Jonesville Academy.
31. Keesville Academy.
32. Lockport U'n. School.
33. Liberty Normal Inst.
34. Macedon Academy.
35. Medina Academy.
36. Mexico Academy.
37. Middlebury Academy.
38. Monticello Academy.
39. Munroe Collegiate In.
40. New Paltz Academy.
41. N. Granville F. Sem.
42. North Salem Acad.
43. Nunda Literary Inst.
44. Oneida Con. Sem.
45. Owego Academy.
46. Perry Academy.
47. Plattsburg Academy.
48. Pompey Academy.
49. Poughkeepsie F. Sem.
50. Pulaski Academy.
51. Red Creek Union A.
52. Rogersville Union A.
53. Rome Academy.
54. Rural Seminary.
55. Rushford Academy.
56. Saugerties Academy.
57. Schuylerville Acad.
58. Seneca Falls Acad.
59. Spencertown Acad.
60. Springville Acad.
61. S. S. Seward Institute.
62. Starkey Seminary.
63. Susquehanna Semin'y.
64. Union Literary Soc'ty.
65. Vernon Academy.
66. Washington Co. Sem. and Collegiate Inst'e.
67. Whitestown Semin'ry.
68. Windsor Academy.
69. Yates Polytechnic Ins.

The following provisional appointments were also made:

1. Hamilton Academy.
2. Moravia Academy.
3. Wilson Collegiate Inst.
4. Clarence Academy.
5. Waverley Academy.
6. Ellington Academy.

The renewal of appointments of Academies from which reports of instruction for the last year have not been received, is suspended until further notice.

By order. S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.
ALBANY, Nov. 23.

Shocking Accident and Loss of Life in Philadelphia—Fall of a Derrick.

From the Bulletin of last Evening.

About 11 o'clock this morning, a pair of shears (or a derrick) fell from the Chestnut-street front of the new hotel building, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, instantly killing a stone-mason, named JOHN TWIGGS, and injuring another so severely that he died in a few hours. The name of the person last referred to was JOHN BOOKLY, who was better known as John Martindale. At the time of the accident, a stone "coigne," weighing but one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds, was slung from the shears, and the stone had just reached its proper altitude. TWIGGS, who was working upon the wall, reached to pull the stone over to its proper place, and was steadying himself by one of the shears, when the rope strop which held the block of the back guy, near the joists, parted, allowing the shears to fall over into the street.

The shears, in falling, carried over with them the stone wall down to the iron cornice, and TWIGGS fell along with the mass. Before the unfortunate man reached the ground the shears struck him upon the head. He also fell headforemost upon the ground, and he was picked up dead, with a broken neck and a fractured skull. BOOKLY was at work cutting stone on the sidewalk, and the shears struck him in such a manner as to fracture his skull and injure his spine. He was carried to the Pennsylvania University in a dying condition. He lingered until about 1 o'clock when death relieved him from his sufferings.

The body of Mr. TWIGGS was carried to the Central Station, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it was soon followed by his wife and two little children, who did not know the full extent of their loss until they reached the Station. They were charitably not allowed to see the mangled remains of the husband and father, but their screams and sobs, when they knew the worst, were heart-rending. The family reside in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Locust streets. Both the men are English. BOOKLY was unmarried. They were about thirty-five years of age.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS-IN-LAW.—We have the particulars of a most terrible tragedy in Grand Cote Prairie, in this County. As we understand it, two brothers-in-law by the names of HUNTER and REID, in a room by themselves, got into an altercation which ended in a resort to knives. When a member of the family came into the room one of the men was found in a pool of blood on the floor, and the other sitting holding in his entrails, which were protruding from a wound in his abdomen. The member of the family left to raise the alarm, and on returning found that both men had drawn themselves into an empty bed near at hand, one underneath and the other on the top of the feather bed. One was dead. They were both deeply cut in different parts of the body, the bowels of each protruding through the flesh. We have not been able to learn from the rumors which have reached us the cause of the difficulty, or which of the men was killed. One strange circumstance connected with the affair is the fact, that though both men were severely cut, but one knife was found.—*Sparta (Randolph Co., Ill.) Press.*

☞ The School Commissioner of Ohio has been empowered to contract with a New-York publishing house for 20,000 volumes of works for the school libraries of the State at a cost of $60,000.

Thomas J. Conant, D.D., formerly Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature in Hamilton College, and more recently in the Rochester Theological Seminary, has purchased a residence in Brooklyn, and is about removing from Rochester to that city.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS AND INFLUENZA.—The present colds, influenzas, neuralgic and rheumatic affections will at once give way to two or three good doses of Brandreth's Pills, which are admitted by all to be the best purgative and cleanser of the blood from all foulness, in the world; and those who are suffering owe it as a duty to themselves to use them. They will be valued as beyond price when used. Read the following:

Gentleman aged fifty, florid complexion, scrofulous habit; sudden attack of inflammation of the kidneys; pain excruciating. Could neither sit, lie down, or stand up, without mortal agony. He had the assistance of the best physicians the village afforded, without any mitigation of his sufferings. When hope had, departed, as a last means, he swallowed eight Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and then applied over the seat of the pain a mustard plaster. In five hours the pills operated, and though the pain continued until this effect occurred, yet it then ceased entirely, and he recovered his health in a few days. Over two years have now passed, and there has been no return of the disease.

A gentleman of New-York suffered from pain in the chest and dyspepsia. He made his will, and fully expected that his days were short. But he was prevailed upon to take one Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pill each night while they benefited him. He commenced, and was relieved even the first day. He took another, and yet another; his health improved, and he still continued to take a pill each night. He did this for three hundred and sixty-five nights, and by this time he had become entirely cured, and added seventy-five pounds to his weight.

Where is the medicine that can effect such results, save Brandreth's Pills? Principal office No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIES THAT ARE PIES.

Among the many wants of this great metropolis nothing is more needed than a reliable pie. Such an article can now be had at No. 90 Third-avenue, in all its glory; not one that would make a man howl to look at and blush to look an honest dog in the face, but one that may be eaten with confidence, as thousands are ready to testify. But how can they be sold at so low a price? That's the secret, and nobody's business but the manufacturers. Large sales only for cash. Call or send to Mrs. HOPKINS, No. 90 Third-avenue, and satisfy yourselves.

[Advertisement.]

UP IN THE MARKET—"EGGS IS EGGS!"—This was our veritable exclamation, the other morning, when our friend, the grocer on the corner, informed us that eggs had jumped up to ten cents for four. Our astonishment got the better of our grammar—hence the misapplication of the verb. In like manner, people are in the custom of aspirating, "This are a bargain!" the occasion being their purchase of a hat manufactured by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Rely upon this conservative balsam for Ulcers, Felons, Old Sores, Bunions, and Scabs, which cools, heals, invigorates, disinfects, but never irritates, the flesh or the integuments. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25.

1,000	U. S. 5s 1874	104¾	
1,000	Tennessee 6s '90	94½	
3,000	Virginia 6s	96⅞	
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	98	
1,000	Missouri State 6s	89⅝	
18,000	do	89¾	
1,000	Brook. C.W.L'n	102	
1,000	N.Y.C.Bonds '76	101⅜	
4,000	Erie R.4th M.Bds	62	
1,000	E.R.Con.Bds.'62	41⅜	
2,000	H.Rv.R.Con.Bd	61½	
1,000	Mch. C.R.&c.1st		
	Mt.Sink.F.Con.Bds	95½	
500	Ill. Cen. RR. bds	93	
3,000	La Cr & Mil 1 g bs	27	
3,000	Chi. St Pl & Fond Dulac 1st mtg bonds	45	
1,000	Mich So 2d mt bs	63½	
1,000	do	63¾	
5,000	M.&M.2d m.10 bs	55	
150	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	98	
5	do	98¼	
50	do	98½	
70	Pacific M. S. Co	104	
50	do	103¾	
100	do	103¾	
1350	N. Y. Cen. R. R	83½	
1200	do	83	
50	do	83¾	
500	do	83½	
50	do	83	
150	do	83	
150	do	83	
50	do	83	

200	Erie R. R.	16⅞	
100	do	16¾	
100	Reading R. R.	51	
650	do	51½	
100	do	51¾	
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12½	
10	Mich. Cen. R'd	52	
100	do	52	
50	do	52	
50	do	52½	
50	Mi.S.&N.I.R'd	120¾	
750	M.S.& N. I. G'd St.	51¾	
100	do	51½	
150	do	50⅞	
100	do	51½	
100	do	51¾	
150	Panama Railroad	121	
30	do	120¾	
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	78⅞	
225	do	79¾	
250	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	72	
150	do	72¼	
250	do	72½	
200	Clev. & Tol.R.R.	31½	
200	do	31¾	
100	do	31¾	
550	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	62½	
200	do	62	
540	do	62	
550	La C. & M. R.R.	4	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	
10,000	do	89¾	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94½	
1,000	N. O. St. 6s	98	
2,400	Ill. In. Im. '47	104	
3,000	LaC.&M. l. g. b.	27	
5,000	do	26¾	
5,000	L.E.&W.2d m. b.	55	
100	Cumberland Pref.	20	
200	do	21¾	
44	Commonwealth Bk.	99½	
50	Pacific M. S.Co.	103¾	
560	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	83	
625	do	83	
200	do	83½	
225	do	83¾	

200	Erie R. R.	16⅞	
100	do	16¾	
100	Reading R. R.	51	
300	do	51½	
100	Mich. Cent.